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FORMAL ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN IS MOOTED BY FRANCE

Mr. Briand Declares Key to the Whole Situation Is Security of France — British Opinion Sees Objections to Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The question of a formal alliance between Great Britain and France as a substitute for the triple pact between England, France and the United States, which was proposed after the armistice and subsequently failed to materialize, may form a topic of discussion at Cannes, where the Supreme Council meets on Friday.

It was expected in British official circles that France, having failed to obtain satisfaction at Washington, might raise the question of guarantees for her safety once again in Europe.

Aristide Briand has done so in an interview given to a British newspaper representative in Paris, in which the French Prime Minister stated that the key of the whole situation was France's security and that a pact or an alliance between Britain and France, a pact which they had offered, which they had asked for and had not obtained, would be the best proof that their naval building program was not and never could be directed against their English friends. Such a pact has been proposed before unofficially and freely discussed on both sides of the Channel.

Verdict Delayed

A year ago particularly a kite was flown, but the proposal received such a chilly reception, except from Lord Derby, formerly British Ambassador in Paris, that it was allowed to drop. British opinion has not had time to crystallize, since the momentous events at Washington, and there is a disposition to refrain from pronouncing a verdict either for or against the Anglo-French treaty as proposed until the subject has been more fully considered.

It is evident that circumstances have changed in international politics since the triple guarantee to France was projected as a quid pro quo for giving up her demand for a Rhine frontier. That was merely a defensive alliance, but something more it is felt is required from Great Britain by this Anglo-French treaty proposal.

French policy has become more and more distasteful to the British Foreign Office recently and any treaty, unless it were hedged around with careful safeguards and accompanied by a radical change on the part of French opinion toward European questions, would commit Great Britain to obligations for which there would be no public support in the country.

The traditional French attitude toward restoring Germany to her separatist condition prior to 1870, France's well-known desire to march into the Ruhr Valley, her fixed determination that Austria shall never unite with Germany, her secret negotiations with the Nationalist Turks, when compared with the openness of the British policy in regard to Mesopotamia and King Feisul, are all matters on which there is some misgiving in British circles.

Without a more perfect understanding between the two countries on these aspects of European policy, it is felt that a formal alliance would be impossible, and, if it were in existence, would be valueless to France. A treaty which was not backed by identity of aims would lack reality.

Community of Aims

Furthermore community of aims, it is pointed out, is as sure a guarantee that Britain will stand by France as any paper treaty might be, for the extent to which British support could be pledged in a formal treaty might be limited and there are serious objections to a dual treaty in the effect it might have on German sentiment and German Junker opinion, giving the Ludendorffs and Hindenburgs food for propaganda.

For this reason a wider alliance, which was to link Britain, France and Germany together, has been mooted and Mr. Briand has not been hostile to the idea. The British view of French fears is that Germany does not at the moment occupy first place in them, but has given way to Russia, though the possibility of a Russo-German combination is dreaded.

In the hope of averting this possibility, it is thought that the French may be willing to accept the lesser evil, from their point of view, of cooperation with Germany, if not actually politically at least economically.

Although not sharing the fears of France in regard to Germany and disputing that there is much evidence that those fears are justified, British political circles are inclined to admit that sentiment is as effective as facts in international arrangements, and even if France is deluded into believing in a possible German revanche, such a delusion is no reason for refusing an alliance with her. This is viewing the matter merely from the military or defensive aspect.

In the matter of political entanglements of a nature already hinted at, British opinion is more cautious. A defensive treaty with France against possible German aggression might involve Britain in no complications, but a treaty, which was tantamount to indorsing some of France's political aims, would have serious implications. The proposed treaty will be debated further before the British attitude can be defined more clearly.

International Trading

Meeting of Business Men May Lead to Opening Up of Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Much interest is being evinced by British industrial circles in the international meeting of business men at Paris who are examining European commercial conditions and are to report to the Supreme Council at Cannes. As a tentative measure it has been proposed that the international industrial corporations, which will be called into being as a result of the recommendations made by the international committee of business men, shall be credited with a sum fixed at £20,000,000 sterling.

While such a sum is all very well as a preliminary, it is looked upon in British commercial circles as wholly inadequate to finance any more than perhaps one branch of commerce.

Taken as a whole, the scheme is favorably commented upon, and it is considered that, if all nations fall in with the idea, there is nothing to prevent it being successfully carried into effect. The enormous advantage that would accrue to impoverished European countries, and to Russia in particular, is easy to be seen.

One of the main difficulties will lie in making the proposal of a nature sufficiently comprehensive to include most, if not all, lines of commerce. This can only be accomplished by calling in the assistance of some industrial body such as the Federation of British Industries, which is in touch with all branches of British trade throughout the Empire.

Optimism as to Scheme

As the enterprise is to be of a non-political nature, and will rely for its finances upon private backing, it is essential that the confidence of bankers and industrialists be enlisted. For this purpose every branch of trade will be represented, which can be done through the committees already in existence.

Although the scheme is of gigantic and unheard of proportions, there is no reason why it should not be a complete success, and British industrialists consider that it can be put into effect in Germany and Central European countries with little difficulty.

The crux of the problem will arise when it is applied to Russia—and it is frankly admitted that the real object of the international corporation is to put Russian industry on its feet again. This in the first instance will mean the rebuilding of railways and the supply of rolling stock, and it is in these matters that the business community would wish the governments to withdraw from the scheme and leave the matter wholly in their hands.

Every confidence is felt that sufficient guarantees would be forthcoming, and that terms, on which such construction might be undertaken, would prove satisfactory. As regards the Russian war and pre-war debts, as well as the recognition of private property, this will be a matter to be decided between Moscow and the governments operating the scheme.

British commercial men are emphatic in stating that past defalcations are wholly outside their sphere of action. The international corporation will devote its energies toward building up industry within Russia and other European countries, while leaving matters such as reparations and so on to the decisions of the governments concerned.

Currency to Be Used

The first essential to the stabilization of exchanges and the recovery of trade is to reestablish commerce with Russia. Though the latter country is literally starving for want of commercial intercourse, little or nothing can be done until means are found to finance it by the international corporation on the lines proposed, whereby all branches of trade may be represented and the country gradually opened up.

One of the difficulties that remains unsolved is the matter of currency. It has been proposed that the international corporation should issue its own currency but meanwhile subscriptions to the corporation have to be made either in pounds sterling or in francs.

The British contention is that subscriptions should be made in sterling as that is the most stable factor in Europe, but the French on the other hand maintain in that case they would be penalized by the rate of exchange.

Meantime, the main outlines of the scheme are progressing, and confidence is felt that a working basis may be reached before the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Council is dissolved.

Delegates Leave for Cannes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Marquess and Marchioness Curzon, together with officials of the Foreign Office, left from Victoria early this morning enroute for Cannes to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council.

DAIL CONTINUES DEBATE ON TREATY

While Many Resolutions Have Been Passed in Favor of Agreement, Mr. de Valera Is Not Likely to Compromise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday) — Dail Eireann resumed discussion of Arthur Griffith's motion for ratification of the treaty today. It is not likely that the final vote will be taken before Thursday, there being still 40 or 50 speeches remaining to be delivered. The expression of favorable views on the treaty throughout the country has had little effect on the extremists. While two have resigned and others may abstain, Eamon de Valera and his immediate followers refuse to compromise, and will certainly go to a division.

So far only two small bodies in South Ireland have opposed the treaty. Resolutions have been passed in most cases unanimously in favor of ratification by 16 county councils, 14 urban and rural councils, 22 Sinn Fein executives, 20 Sinn Fein clubs, three corporations, eight town commissioners, nine boards of guardians, 32 farmers' associations, four Labor bodies and 16 other public bodies.

In opening the debate today Art O'Connor, Minister for Agriculture, criticized the treaty vehemently, attacking Lord Birkenhead and asking why he had tried to deceive the world by pretending he was giving genuine peace to the Irish people when he was giving it by thrusting it down their necks with a bayonet.

The Alternatives

Pierce Beasley of Kerry, supporting the treaty, said they had to choose between that treaty and bloodshed and political and social chaos.

Countess Markievicz said she must oppose the treaty with all the force of her will for two reasons—republicanism and common-sense. The Southern Unionists, she said, were a crushing, cruel and grinding class of capitalists.

"You believe England is treating honorably with you for the first time," the Countess continued. "She is not; she is behaving more dishonorably and in a cleverer way. We never sent cleverer men than our plenipotentiaries, and yet even they have been tricked and deceived. While Ireland is not a free and independent republic," the Countess declared, "I remain a rebel."

J. J. Walsh of Cork County said he made it his business during the recess to visit his constituents, and, as a blunt, honest man, he had to say that nine out of every 10 were in favor of ratification of the treaty. The Irish representatives could now bring about a state of "hari kari," or submit to the inevitable and save the nation.

He claimed that at all times the Irish people had only the ideal of a republic, and that the treaty did not rob them of that ideal. He taunted them with only wanting a republic for three-quarters of Ireland, which they had shown by excluding Northeast Ulster from the Cabinet. If the treaty left Ireland permanently divided, he would vote against it.

Mr. Walsh illustrated the state in which the South African republics were at the close of the Boer war, and said Ireland occupied the same position today. Their position was that they would intrench themselves under this treaty, and await the time to push forward again.

Mr. Collins' Solution

Frank Fahy of Galway admitted that the majority of the people were in favor of the treaty, while Mr. O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, suggested that the question should be settled by a plebiscite of the people.

Michael Collins said he wished to make a suggestion, whereby they could avoid a division. The Irish people had accepted the treaty, he said. Interruptions followed Mr. Collins' statement. When quiet was restored, Mr. Collins said he had been doing things for Ireland for the past two years, and wanted to do this for Ireland to avoid a division if the House would hear him.

Mr. Collins, continuing, said they could not be weaker if they accepted. He wanted to insist that the Irish people endorsed the treaty. If it was rejected, England was absolved, and there was no question of an alternative one. His proposal was that the treaty be allowed to go through, allow the provisional government to come into existence and, if necessary, fight the provisional government for the republic afterwards.

Mr. de Valera, replying to Mr. Collins, said: "We will do that if you carry ratification perhaps." Mr. Dolan supported ratification, and was sorry Mr. de Valera had put the construction he did on the suggested way out. The debate adjourned till tomorrow.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—Owing to differences of opinion between political parties and the Premier, Captain Cunha Leal, the latter has asked the Cabinett to accept his resignation. It is reported that either Cunha Leal will be recalled to form a fresh government or a military cabinet will be considered the best solution

ARGUMENTS HEARD FOR NAMING OF A TEMPORARY TRUSTEE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the case of Eustace et als. v. Dickey et als, pending in the Supreme Judicial Court, arguments were heard by Justice Crosby yesterday relative to the appointment by the Court of a temporary receiver or temporary trustee, pending the hearing on the petition of the Trustees to resign and the hearing on the effort of the Directors to declare vacancies on the Board of Trustees, and the decision of the Court on that point.

Because of the inability of the official court stenographer to furnish a transcript of the evidence for publication in this issue the verbatim report of the proceedings will necessarily be deferred until the official report can be furnished. It is hoped, however, to publish the report in tomorrow's issue.

MR. NEWBERRY TO MAKE A DEFENSE

Michigan Senator Is Said to Have Decided to Reply to Charges — Administration Forces Prepare for Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, it was learned yesterday, has decided to appear in the Senate next week to reply in person to the charges that a fund of $263,000 was spent to purchase his election and to defeat Henry Ford in the primaries. The decision of the Michigan Senator to speak in his own defense was the most significant development in the Newberry case in weeks.

Coupled with this announcement, it was said that the Administration has been bringing its influence to bear for the appointment of a successor to Boies Penrose, former Senator from Pennsylvania, so close is the fight on the Ford-Newberry election contest in the Senate. According to information received by Republican leaders at the Capitol yesterday over the long-distance telephone from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Gov. William C. Sproul will be on his way to Washington within 24 hours as the successor to Mr. Penrose.

Questions from Floor

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, intimate friend of Mr. Penrose, is one of the senators who received word to the effect that Governor Sproul is expected to tender his resignation and to accept the appointment as United States Senator at the hands of Edward E. Beidleman, Lieutenant-Governor, who will become Governor.

The fact that Mr. Newberry has been prevailed upon to take the floor of the Senate in his own defense is an indication of the desperate straits in which his supporters find themselves. It is believed that the step will aid his cause, as his failure heretofore to make a personal defense has been used to advantage against him. It is understood that Mr. Newberry, who is in Detroit, has prepared a statement in which he will set forth that he had no personal knowledge of wrongful expenditures in his campaign and which will be satisfying to many who are now classed as in a doubtful position.

On the other hand, Democratic senators and those Republicans who will oppose him, welcome an opportunity to question Mr. Newberry on the floor. The Michigan Senator, if he makes a speech or reads a statement in the Senate, cannot avoid being questioned. His opponents hopefully expect he will convict himself out of his own mouth and some of his political allies are also disturbed at the thought of Mr. Newberry being put through a Senate "third degree."

Senator Gains Ground

Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has been classed as doubtful, is going to vote for Mr. Newberry. His colleague, William E. Borah, has been unable to swing his vote to the opposition. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, to oppose Mr. Newberry. Senator Capper has been receiving many protests against his doubtful position from his constituents and from other powerful political interests in Kansas. It is reported that Governor Allen has warned him that the people of Kansas look to him to vote in opposition.

As the situation stands, Mr. Newberry is said to have gained strength in the last few days. While his opponents express confidence that they have a majority to unseat him, numerous polls do not all agree. Some of the senators claimed by the opposition are likewise claimed by the Newberry forces, and the race is neck and neck. Undoubtedly Mr. Newberry's decision to speak in his own defense will help his cause along. A number of senators are prepared to accept Mr. Newberry's own statement that he is innocent of any wrongdoing. At the same time, the real effect of his statement is figuratively "up to Mr. Newberry." The situation is so close that any statement he may make will either serve to increase the majority in his favor or develop a substantial vote to unseat him.

ADRIATIC INCIDENT CAUSES FRICTION

Quarrel Between Italian Sailors and Population of Jugo-Slav Town May Need Intervention of the League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Diplomatic circles intimate that the incident of Sebenico will be brought before the League of Nations and not before the Supreme Council. It is regarded seriously. Following a quarrel between the sailors of an Italian torpedo boat in the port of Sebenico and the Dalmatian population of the town, the Italian Consul demanded an apology.

The Jugo-Slavian Government in turn complained that the Italians had opened fire on the town, and protested against the presence of Italian warships in Dalmatian waters, asking for integral execution of the Rapallo treaty.

Trustworthy information is not easy to obtain and is arriving late, but it appears clear that the whole Adriatic debate is again raised. There is undoubtedly much ill-feeling between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, and in these circumstances there must be some danger of the development of what is at present a local episode.

It is not easy to determine whether the fault lies chiefly on the side of the Italian sailors or on the side of the population, but the Italian request for satisfaction is somewhat perilous.

King Alexander returned precipitately to Belgrade and Nicholas Pashitch, Jugo-Slav Premier, declared that his response to Italy would be deferred. Meantime the Italian dreadnaught, Dante Alighieri, anchored before Sebenico holds the town under its guns.

Apparently Mr. Pashitch desires the intervention of the Supreme Council, and has sent the Rapallo treaty to the entente powers, caling attention to its non-execution. But it is generally felt that here is an opportunity for the League to use its good offices to prevent the conflict attaining proportions that would be disastrous.

The moral that must be drawn is that there exists latent antagonism between the two Adriatic powers, and that nationalist aspirations confront each other across the narrow sea.

It would be insufficient to settle the immediate quarrel, and fresh efforts will have to be made for a complete reconciliation of the peoples who feel grievances against each other, and whose state of spirit is such that incidents of this character are like sparks in a powder mine.

WAR DEPARTMENT IS UPHELD IN DECISION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The District of Columbia Court of Appeals in a decision handed down yesterday, upheld the contention of the War Department that the President may delegate to other officials his right of review of any action of the "plucking board" as set forth in the army reorganization act. The lower courts, which were reversed, had directed issuance of a writ of mandamus compelling reinstatement of certain officers whose retirement by the plucking board has been approved by the Secretary of War, acting for the President.

Attorneys for the officers concerned announced their intention to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION FOR TRIPOLI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—A decree has been promulgated granting a constitution to Tripolitana. A parliament of 50 deputies will be elected by universal suffrage.

CHITA DELEGATES GIVE OUT ALLEGED JAPANESE TREATY REGARDING SIBERIA— MR. HUGHES ACCEPTS FRENCH DENIAL

Disclaimer by Japan of Aggressive Intention in Russia Is Met by Publication of Agreement Purporting to Be With General Semenoff in Which Aid Against Bolsheviki Is Promised in Exchange for Political Advantages

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"World peace requires that the United States and Great Britain cooperate more closely for not only the curbing of the submarine and other symbols of imperialism, but also the hastening of the effacement of imperialism itself."—Arishag Mahdesian, of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia.

"The quickest way out of the difficulty is to tell France to build her submarines; they are the most highly technical craft, and the most expensive ton for ton, of which she has had little or no experience—in other words let us call her bluff; we shall then see what it is she realy does want, and I am confident it is not submarines." — A well-known British Admiral.

"I am glad that men like Mr. Balfour have had the courage to come out openly against the submarine as a weapon."—Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Episcopal diocese of western New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The allegations of an agreement between the Japanese and French in advance of the Conference for the establishment of a Japanese protectorate in Siberia made by the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic continue to be the subject of general discussion here. Officials are extremely guarded in their remarks, but in general it is accepted that the kernel of the allegation is as represented, although the accuracy of the outward form may be susceptible of doubt. The Far Eastern Republic delegates have been trying ever since they came to Washington to get a hearing before the Conference. The best that they have been able to do is to make unofficial representations to various persons connected with the delegations. This did not get them very far, however, and they finally took their case to the public by giving copies of alleged official documents to the press.

Reply of Mr. Hughes

Mr. Albert Sarraut, present leader of the French delegation, at once denied the authenticity of the documents and practically urged the Conference to have no dealings with the Chita representatives, whom he branded as untrustworthy. Mr. Hughes yesterday formally accepted Mr. Sarraut's explanation in the following letter of acknowledgment:

"My dear Monsieur Sarraut:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 2, in which you refer to the text of alleged official documents said to have passed between the French and Japanese governments and given to the press by representatives of the so-called Chita Government of Eastern Siberia.

"I am gratified to learn that the French Government formally denies that it has come to any agreement or carried on any negotiations concerning the status of Siberia and am glad to accept your statement that the documents in question are not authentic.

"I am, my dear Monsieur Sarraut,

"Very sincerely yours,

"Charles E. Hughes."

In connection with the letter addressed by the chief of the French delegation to the chairman of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, the delegation of the Far Eastern Republic yesterday made the following statement:

"The special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic is the official delegation of the government of the Far Eastern Republic which was elected by the National Constituent Assembly, and possesses the proper credentials and mandates.

"The people of the Far Eastern Republic have been suffering for several years because of the intrigues of the Japanese and those who are supporting them. The representatives of the people of the Far Eastern Republic believe in the authenticity of the documents published in the newspapers of January 2.

Questions Asked France

"The delegation of the Far Eastern Republic expected no formal declarations which do not prove anything, but assurances based on facts that France was not involved in the aggressive actions of Japan in the Russian Far East.

"They expected from the representatives of France direct replies to the following:

"1. Did France give aid to the Japanese agent, Ataman Semenoff?

"2. Did France carry on negotiations with Japan regarding the transportation of Wrangel's troops to the Far East for the purpose of fighting the Russian people?

"3. Did France aid in the transportation to Vladivostok of a part of these troops which are being used to reenforce the bands which are now murdering the population of the Far East?

"4. Was the French consul in Vladivostok in constant cooperation with the Semenovites and Merkulovites?"

The Japanese, through Baron Kato, have also made denial of the authenticity of the Chita documents.

Japanese in Siberia

The State Department will not admit that it has in its possession any official papers bearing on the revelations now being made. It is recalled, however, that Mr. Hughes sent a sharp letter several months ago to the Japanese Government in reference to the continued occupation of the Siberian littoral. Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan had gone into Siberia during the war to rescue some Tzecho-Slovaks there, and to lend necessary protection for nationals and property. All the others withdrew, but Japan claimed that her position was different from that of the other governments since she had interests that would be jeopardized by the withdrawal of her troops. She indicated her intention, however, of getting out as soon as possible. That time has not arrived.

It was stated officially yesterday that the part of the agenda relating to Siberia still holds good. This encourages the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic to hope that something may yet be done regarding what they believe to be the determination of Japan to control Siberia. Replying to denials by the Japanese, the following statement was issued yesterday:

"The Japanese representatives in Washington on several occasions have declared untrue the statements made by the special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic that Japan has aggressive intentions in the Russian Far East.

New Document Presented

"The Japanese representatives stated that Japan is only concerned with obtaining guarantees for the life and property of Japanese subjects in the territory of the Far Eastern Republic and that the Japanese intend to withdraw their troops from the Maritime Province (excepting Saghalien and part of the mainland) as soon as a stable order and a stable government are established in that territory.

"The secret document attached hereto, which is a treaty between the Japanese command and the bandit Semenoff's generals, the original of which is at the present time in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic in Chita, proves absolutely that all the Japanese assurances are false. The document establishes beyond any doubt that:

"1. The Japanese are in league with the bandits and pay and arm them.

"2. The Japanese themselves deliberately make it impossible to stabilize conditions in the Russian Far East.

"3. The Japanese are organizing attacks against the Far Eastern Republic for the purpose of overthrowing the government which was elected by the people through the constituent assembly.

"4. The attack of Baron Ungern-Sternberg from Mongolia was organized by the Japanese.

"5. The Japanese are aiming, under guise of establishing a 'democracy' under the bandit Semenoff to create a government which they would practically control.

"6. The Japanese are aiming to control economically the Far Eastern

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Republic and to make secure for themselves special privileges and concessions."

Treaty Shows Agreement

The treaty, which is marked "absolutely confidential," is in part as follows:

"June 8, 1921, the Fortress Vladivostok. We, the undersigned, on one side: Acting Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces and the campaign Ataman of all the Cossack troops of the Russian eastern borderland, commander of the Grodekovo group of forces, Lieutenant-General Saveliev, and Chief of Staff of the Grodokovo group of forces, Major-General of the General Staff Sobolev, and on the other side, the representatives of the diplomatic mission with the staff of the Eleventh Division of the Japanese Imperial forces: Captain Arimoto and Lieutenant Higuchi, on the strength of authority given to us by the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces and of the campaign Ataman of all the Cossack forces of the Russian eastern borderland, and the Chief of Staff of the Japanese expeditionary forces in Siberia, conclude this treaty regarding the following:

"1. The forces intrusted to me are to make an offensive against the peoples' revolutionary army of the Far Eastern Republic.

"2. As the Russian forces advance and occupy Iman-Khabarovsk, units of the Japanese expeditionary forces, without taking an active part in the struggle with the Bolsheviki, temporarily occupy the regions freed from the Reds, giving aid to the expeditionary detachments in their struggle with the Bolshevist partisan movement.

Money and Arms Supplied

"3. Upon the liberation of the maritime district the Japanese forces immediately evacuate from the places temporarily occupied by them to the cities of Nikolsk-Ussuriisk and Vladivostok, and do not advance beyond 30 verst line (as foreseen in the Russo-Japanese treaty of April 29, 1920).

"4. At the time of the beginning of the offensive of the Russian forces, the Japanese command gives them material aid amounting to 500,000 yen and give, for the disposal of the Russian command, the following arms and munitions: 3200 rifles of various types, 350,000 cartridges to match the rifles, 24 machine guns of various types, 24 cases of cartridges to match them, 6 field and 2 mountain 3-inch cannon and 75 cases of shells for them. The number of arms and munitions may be increased in case of necessity.

"5. The Japanese command temporarily undertakes to supply the Russian forces with all necessary food and fodder and adopts measures to transport equipment and clothing from Tsindao and the railroad zone of the Chinese Eastern railroad to Grodekovo.

"6. After the occupation of Khabarovsk, the Japanese command enters a plea with the Japanese Imperial Government that the arrest be removed from the moneys deposited by Lieut.-Gen. Ataman Semenoff in the Yokohama Specie Bank and that these moneys be transferred to the Russian command.

"7. The Japanese command aids in transporting Russian troops by sea to the northern coast and arms Russian ships which are guarding the coast, as fully as possible.

"8. The Japanese command at the time of the occupation of Iman, at its own discretion, will land troops for the protection of the Japanese fishing schooners in the bays of St. Vladimir, Tetiukha, Terneye and the Imperatorsky port.

"9. Until permanent order is established in the Far East, the Japanese command takes upon itself the guarding of the port and of the fortress of Vladivostok and maintains a control of the lines of the Ussuri and the Chinese Eastern railroad.

General Semenoff's Power

"10. After the occupation of Khabarovsk and the clearing of the country from the Communist government of the Far Eastern Republic, the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces and the campaign Ataman of all the Cossack forces of the Russian eastern borderland, Lieut.-Gen. Ataman Semenoff, temorarily, until the convocation of the territorial peoples assembly, assumes the full power of civil authority on the territory of the Far East.

"11. After the clearing of the Maritime, Saghalien, Kamchatka, Amur and Zabaikal provinces, and the overthrow of the rule of the Far Eastern Republic, elections take place immediately for the territorial peoples' assembly for the purpose of establishing a democratic rule in the Far East.

"12. When a stable governmental authority is established in the Far East, Japanese subjects shall receive preferential rights for obtaining hunting, fishing and forestry concessions in the Maritime, Saghalien and Kamchatka provinces and for the development of the mining resources and gold mines in the Maritime and Amur provinces."

Strong Japanese Denial

Speaking for the Japanese Government, Admiral Baron Kato, head of Japan's delegation to the Washington Conference, on being questioned regarding the documents last night declared that they are "absolutely false and without foundation in anything that the Japanese Government has done.

"I want to start out by saying," he declared, "that the documents are absolutely false. I have been a member of the present government of Japan for several years and if anything of that kind had transpired I would certainly have known of it.

"The first we heard of such secret treaties as the documents set forth was in October of last year when some rumors emanating from Paris were called to the attention of the Cabinet. The government took the position of laughing them down."

"Does the Japanese delegation intend to make a formal denial to the American Government such as the French delegation has made?" Admiral Kato was asked.

"We do not intend to make a denial to the Secretary of State," Admiral Kato declared.

It was intimated that unofficial representatives of Japan might have had understandings with representatives of France for carrying out such a policy as the secret treaties alleged.

"I think I know all the important things that happened in Siberia in the past few years. It is impossible that such things could have happened without the knowledge of my government," the Japanese Minister commented.

Being asked to state Japan's policy in Siberia, Admiral Kato proceeded to say that the government had repeatedly stated its intention of evacuating the region on condition that certain guarantees were secured from the Chita Government. The guarantee that was principally sought, he said, was assurance that Korea and Manchuria would be protected from attack by Bolshevist elements. It was stated in other Japanese quarters recently that the assurance must provide against the spreading of Soviet propaganda into areas like Korea, which Japan is particularly anxious over because of the fact that there are 1,000,000 Koreans who are naturalized Russians and many of them are in touch with discontented elements in Korea.

Admiral Kato declared that Japanese had at no time included a demand for concessions in the guarantees required by the Chita Government and that it had been the policy of Tokyo not to interfere in any way in domestic affairs.

France Accepts

Delegate Announces Readiness to Indorse Root Submarine Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Final action on the submarine question, as far as this Conference is concerned, was in sight last night when Albert Sarraut, the acting head of the French delegation, announced that the French Government is ready to accept "in principle" the resolutions on submarine warfare drawn up by Elihu Root of the American delegation.

The acceptance "in principle" by the French Government was communicated to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, yesterday by Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador. How far, however, the answer of the French Government and the instructions to the delegation go toward Conference adoption of the three Root resolutions, including the Balfour amendment, is still a matter of doubt.

The phrase, acceptance "in principle," has been so often used and found to mean so little in the Conference proceedings, that the French answer carried no assurance regarding the second and third of the Root resolutions. There is considerable apprehension among those favoring the resolutions that the French raise technical questions that may defeat affirmative action in this Conference. All that is certain now is that immediate adoption by the Conference of the first resolution, that restating the rules of war, is in sight, while further discussion on the second and third resolutions will be in order when the naval committee meets.

Another Division Possible

There are signs at this time of another divergence between the French and the British, due to technical questions. The British, it is reported, in carrying out their purpose to maintain unlimited anti-submarine craft, announced during the debate on the proposal to abolish the submarine and the later proposal to limit submarine tonnage, are planning to put six-inch or eight-inch guns on some of their big and fast merchant ships.

The British position, as has been stated before, is that while the Root submarine rules should be adopted and made as strong as possible, and while there is reason to hope that they will prevent such horrors as those perpetrated by the Germans in the world war, Great Britain will not depend upon such rules for protection. She will do her best to make them effective, but at the same time she will prepare herself against the possibility that should another war come they will not be effective.

It is stated that the French may ask that the status of liners armed with six-inch or eight-inch guns be determined—whether they are merchantmen or are to be regarded as cruisers. If they are to be regarded as merchantmen, they would be safe from attack under the Root rules; if not merchantment, they would be legitimate prey for the submarines. The French, in dealing with the submarine rules, also may ask that regulations be framed for the protection of open ports against bombardment.

Discussion Possible

Whether receipt of the French instructions will cause Mr. Hughes to summon a meeting of the naval committee today is not known. When the Root rules were last discussed, the Italians and Japanese also asked for time to communicate with their governments, and Mr. Hughes of course will wait until they are ready to proceed.

It is likely that the Italians are ready now. They heard from Rome a day or two ago, to the effect that the adoption of the first Root resolution, which restated the old international rule for visit and search, and rescue of passengers and crew before the sinking of a merchantman, seemed to make it unnecessary to adopt the second and third rules, which forbid any submarine attack on merchantmen, and make violations acts of piracy. Upon receiving that, the Italian delegation is understood to have cabled Rome in support of the second and third rules. Sufficient time has passed, it is thought, for a reply to have been received. The Japanese, it is believed, will be ready to proceed with the rules whenever it suits them to do so.

Cabinet Meeting Held

Economic Conference Discussed but Conclusion Not Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday discussed at length the subject of an international economic conference and the participation of the United States in such a conference. While it was impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to the American policy at present, it was significant that President Harding should feel at the end of the discussion that whatever the present Conference may or may not accomplish of a definite character it has proved that such conferences are useful in promoting international adjustments.

The personal intercourse, exchange of views, discussion of policies and cooperation of effort shown by this Conference are held by President Harding to be sufficient proof of the necessity for other conferences for the settling of international programs.

In attempting to effect the reconstruction of Europe it has been held by Europeans that nothing thorough or permanent could be done with the United States left on the outside. This conviction has been growing also on this side of the water, both among bankers and members of the government. In the Cabinet there are some differences of opinion. Mr. Hoover, whose judgment in such matters is ranked very high, has always maintained that the United States would have to join with other nations in working out the great economic problem left by the war; that it was folly to think that one nation, and that a powerful one with ramifying interests in all parts of the world, could stand by while depleted nations were struggling to work out their salvation.

At the same time Mr. Hoover has said that political regeneration must precede economic, that is, that the United States could not share in the problems of economic readjustment of other nations until they had decided on their political policies.

In particular, Mr. Hoover has insisted upon the importance of the balanced budget and has declared that if the various nations staggering under the burden of debts and unable to make headway financially and economically will cut down their armies and navies they will be in such a position that the United States can enter into helpful relations and negotiations for the readjustment and restorations of normal conditions.

Japan Still Delays

Chinese Delegates Impatient—Mediation May Be Undertaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —It was stated by the Chinese delegation yesterday that it was impossible either to confirm or deny the statement that the government at Tokyo has renewed its attempts to open direct negotiations with the government at Peking for the settlement of the Shantung question. The situation, as far as can be learned here at the moment, is that the Japanese delegates to the Conference, having stated that they had gone as far as they had authority to go, broke off the conversations with the Chinese after they had continued for more than two weeks, in order to ask for instructions from Tokyo.

It was taken for granted by the Chinese that as soon as the Japanese delegates had received an answer to their cable message they would notify the Chinese, and that efforts to effect a settlement would be resumed. However, the interruption came on December 20, and the Japanese have as yet given no indication of having anything to report, although, as the Chinese explained yesterday, they can send a message to Peking in 24 hours and get a reply in the same time, and it seems strange that communication with Tokyo should require so much longer.

Inquiry Is Asked

When it became obvious last week that the Japanese silence was being unduly prolonged, the Chinese approached Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, whose proffer of good offices had led to the meetings between the Chinese and Japanese, and inquired how long the inaction was to continue, and whether good offices implied action on the part of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour to end the deadlock which had resulted as a result of the courteous yielding on the part of the Chinese to the Japanese request for an opportunity to communicate with their government. The word "mediate" is not liked by the Chinese, but that is what it is believed that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour will attempt to do.

It was said by the spokesmen for the Chinese delegation yesterday that the Japanese were expected to give the Chinese at least the satisfaction of a reply. If it was not favorable from the Chinese point of view, an attempt would be made to bring the matter before the Conference, which has been the wish of the Chinese people.

A New Factor

The report that the Japanese are again attempting direct negotiations, thus removing the question entirely from the province of the Conference, is received with the more credence here because of the authority assumed by Chang Tso Lin, whose arrival in Peking from Manchuria was followed by the overthrow of the old government and the setting up of a new one. It is not considered at all improbable that the Japanese would endeavor to bring pressure to bear upon Chang Tso Lin. The Chinese delegation, however, state that they have not been asked by the Peking Government to defer negotiations, and that on the contrary they intend to press them. Baron Kato, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, yesterday denied any knowledge of direct negotiations. He said that the Japanese Minister had called upon the new Premier of China, and that he may have mentioned the matter informally, but that was all.

The Chinese people have insisted that they had nothing to negotiate with Japan in regard to Shantung. They merely want their rights recognized. That has been their consistent attitude ever since the subject was brought up at Paris, and has remained a national issue since.

Direct Appeal Denied

Admiral Baron Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, in reply to a question, denied that the Tokyo Government had entered into direct negotiations with the new Peking Government on the Shantung question. He added, however, that it was entirely possible that the Japanese Minister in calling on the new Chinese Premier to extend his formal congratulations may have incidentally referred to the situation in Washington as regards the protracted Shantung settlement.

"I want to make it very clear to you," said Baron Kato, "that there are no direct negotiations being carried on in Peking. The Japanese Minister may have mentioned the matter incidentally when calling on the new Premier. But as far as direct negotiations are concerned, I deny that absolutely."

Baron Kato reiterated the belief of the Japanese delegation here that in spite of the difficulties encountered, they have by no means abandoned their hope for a settlement that will be satisfactory to both sides. The delegation, he said, is now awaiting an answer from Tokyo on certain matters not made sufficiently clear in the communication of last week.

France Is Target

Bill Introduced That Debtor Nations Meet Obligations Before Arming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —While the Administration is doing its utmost to muffle public discussion of the foreign debt, there is a growing demand in powerful congressional circles that certain of the nations which are blocking international agreement on reductions in armament be compelled to meet their obligations to the United States before they enter on a program of competitive naval building.

Aimed directly at France, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by C. Frank Reavis (R.), Representative from Nebraska, a leader of the farm bloc, stating that it is the desire of Congress that debtor nations now contemplating increased expenditures on naval armament should pay their indebtedness to the United States.

Mr. Reavis' resolution does not single out France, which is regarded as the real obstruction at the arms Conference, but in a statement given out later, the Nebraskan, voicing the sentiment of a large number of influential members, declared that the program which France has mapped out shall be paid out of her own money.

Action to Be Deferred

Consideration of the $11,000,000,000 foreign debt refunding bill is to be postponed until after the Arms Conference, so that debate on the floor of Congress may not embarrass the sessions of the international parley. But it is apparent that many members will join in the demand voiced by Mr. Reavis, and that sentiment is steadily growing in favor of payment of the interest, if not part of the principal of the indebtedness.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee would welcome a solution of the soldiers' bonus through collections of interest on the foreign debt if that could be brought about. Whatever public policy may dictate, privately they would like to see payment of interest on the foreign loans devoted to providing revenues for the bonus.

Mr. Reavis' resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The proceedings of the Conference on Limitation of Armament discloses a determination on the part of certain debtor nations of the United States to expend large sums of money on increased naval armament,

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the desire of Congress that the Government of the United States advise such nation or nations, through the proper channels, that the payment of obligations now due to the United States will be acceptable."

Position Defended

In a statement issued later, Mr. Reavis declared:

"The United States feels very great sympathy for the distress of Europe, aside from any selfish interest we may have in the matter. I do not doubt that Congress will be willing to fund the European debt as suggested by the Administration, if the necessity for it is apparent. But with France standing unmoved before the prayers and pleadings of mankind for a tranquil world, and asserting the intention of vastly increasing the most barbarous and inhuman implement of war, viz.; the submarine, I think it is time to wipe the tears of sympathy from our eyes and try to see with clearer vision what the present situation portends.

"France has today an army larger than had Germany at any time before the war. She not only declines to reduce it, but insists upon perfect freedom of action to increase it. Her position in relation to naval increases comprehends the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. Surely no nation in the financial distress in which France is alleged to be would be contemplating such an armament program.

"France is a sovereign nation, and as such is free to follow her own inclination. But the people of the United States, believing that huge armaments are as provocative of war today as they were in 1914, can with justice insist that the program which France has mapped out shall be paid for with her own money, and not with ours."

Elihu Root's Plan

Approval Won in Some Quarters While Others Think Legislation Futile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Elihu Root's plan for limitation of the submarine is heartily approved by Canon Robert E. Jones of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Canon Jones told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he thought the total abolition of the submarine would not be feasible at this time, as the weaker nations, he believed, would use them anyway, if hard pressed, thus making themselves guilty of acts of piracy.

"I certainly think that the use of submarines should be limited, as Senator Root proposed; that their use against merchantmen should be illegal," said Canon Jones. "If they cannot put passengers and crews in safety, then they ought not to be used. The Root plan seems much better than the ratio plan submitted, as it effectively limits or cripples the submarine. It was a criminal thing in the late war that a submarine was able to sink six merchant vessels, not far off Nantucket, with a number of our warships standing by. The whole problem is rather simple, in my mind, and I believe that the Root limitation plan offers a solution."

The Root plan would not really limit the submarine, in the opinion of William G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association. He believes that such regulations would not hold under stress.

"It seems to me to be a futile thing to attempt, by legislation, to restrain the submarine from doing the one thing which it can do," said Mr. McDonald to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Sinking merchantmen is what the submarine was invented to do and regulations to prevent such activity on its part will not hold in time of stress. They will not really limit and they will inevitably break down if the great powers become involved in war. If the powers do not become involved, submarines would not be permitted to sink ships anyhow.

"It seems a great pity to limit the size and scope of submarines, if they are not to be abolished, but only England has shown any willingness even to limit them. It is my conviction that in time of stress any, or all, countries having submarines would feel compelled to use them in the logical way in which they were meant to be used. There are but two things to be done, in my opinion, either to abolish the submarine altogether, or to restrict it to strictly coastwise defensive service."

Rumor Formally Denied

Quai d'Orsay Declares Alleged Pact with Japan As Untrue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Quai d'Orsay formally denies the truth of the recent rumors respecting the alleged accord between France and Japan. It has been stated somewhat freely that France made a bargain with Japan to support her views at the Washington Conference in return for similar support, and part of the price to be paid was the admission of the Japanese policy in Siberia.

Various documents have been produced. The French Government definitely denounced them as fraudulent. In diplomatic quarters here it is declared that the readiness of certain foreign journals to accept these documents as authentic is proof of Bolshevist activity, and also of a desire to place France in an unfavorable light at Washington.

The letter of Albert Sarraut to Charles E. Hughes is published, in which the French delegate states that the papers are complete fabrications. No accord has been negotiated or concluded by France with any power touching the future of Siberia, since the moment when the Allies, in accord with the United States, sustained the policy of intervention directed solely against Germany and without the smallest intention of interfering with the international policy of the Russian people.

This flat denial does not come too soon, for much harm has been done by the circulation of these suspicions.

Conference Is Attacked

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Conference on Limitation of Armament was "indicted" yesterday by a grand jury in the Inter-Racial League's "Court of Public Sessions" on the ground that "it had betrayed the people of the world and frustrated their hopes." Charles Edward Russell, Socialist author and lecturer, signed the indictment as foreman of the grand jury whose members were drawn indiscriminately from the audience which had gathered to witness the proceedings. The charges against the Conference were based on its handling of the cases of China, India, Korea, the Far Eastern republic, Persia, the Philippines, the "Republic of Mount Lebanon" and Hayti, the presentment stated. The Conference had not lessened war, it was declared.

Lord Lee's Speech Criticized

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The "Temps" today alludes to the speech made by Lord Lee of the British delegation at Washington on December 30 and quotes him as rendering a passage from the article of Captain Castex in the "Revue Maritime" on the submarine as follows:

"Thanks to the submarine we possess the instrument, the martingale, which will definitely and forever overturn the naval power of the British Empire."

Commenting on this the "Temps" asserts that the most piquant thing is that these sensational lines will be vainly sought for in the writings of Captain Castex or in the articles criticized by Lord Lee. It describes the "Revue Maritime" as only a semi-official journal, published under the supervision of the general staff of the navy, but put out by the publisher at his own expense and risk, and with the authors of the articles speaking only under their own responsibility. The newspaper declares Lord Lee's argument a distinctly specious one, and concludes:

"Until the League of Nations becomes a reality, so long as the great Anglo-Saxon powers have not, in accordance with the thesis which France has always logically defended, renounced their indiviudual fleets in favor of a great international navy, France, despite the depth and sincerity of her friendships, cannot sacrifice the pledges of her safety and her independence, and above all the submarine arm."

NATIONAL FOREST FIRE GUARDS LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The national forest of Santa Barbara County is guarded from fires now, to an extent it never was before. Warnings of the outbreak of fires in this great forest are sent from the very top of two high mountains, not so very far away. The fire guard on Frazier mountain lives in a little glass house, 8026 feet above the sea. Here he lives within sight of the great panorama of encircling mountains, so that he can see the first sign of any smoke.

The moment he sees this danger signal, it may be miles away, he locates its approximate position on a map which he keeps handy; then he telephones down to the nearest ranger station the reading on this map, also the size of the smoke. This message is repeated to the forest supervisor's office here, who locates the scene by his own map.

Then, very likely at the same time, the man on the top of Figueroa Mountain, which is nearly 5000 feet above sea level, also observes the impending fire, and telephones in his report. Thus, by two readings coming from various angles, the exact spot may be located and the fire fighters sent straight to it without loss of time incurred by search.

Frazier Mountain rises southeast of the famous Ridge Road high above Tejon Pass; Figueroa Mountain lies in the opposite direction, north of Los Olivos, so that Santa Barbara National Forest is watched from both the northwest and the southeast.

These two fire watchers are probably longing for the winter rain to come even more than are the ranchers, for they cannot come down from their chill and lofty posts until it does rain. Therefore, they live in a surrounding glory of snow and ice until the rain falls. But every two or three weeks they are relieved for just a few days and allowed to return to the lower and milder realms for a change.

The stations of these men are so lofty that even their water must often be carried to them. Their only connection with the world below them is through the telephone and through the ranger who brings them their food and mail on pack horses or mules. They, therefore, lead very lonely lives, yet, they say, rather inspiring ones amid such grand scenery and with only wild creatures around them.

The perfection and coming of the wireless telephone will make possible more lookout stations, for installing the telephone of today is a costly expense in establishing a lookout station. The airships which were used last summer to look out for fires in the forest sent their warnings in by wireless to the radio outfit on the post office grounds; but the airplane flies so fast that it misses many fires. So it was considered wiser to resort to the stationary lookout far up on towering mountains, in which live lonely men keeping guard not alone over a vast forest, but also over the safety and well-being of the multitudes of human beings living all around the great forest in sunny valleys and wide mesas, in peaceful villages and busy cities, whose human safety depends to a large extent upon the faithful watching of the solitary men on the mountain tops.

DATE SET FOR CORONADO CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Coronado case, one of the most important Labor and industrial cases to come before the United States Supreme Court in the last decade, was yesterday ordered set for re-argument on February 27.

PRESS ATTITUDE AIDS ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Director Finds Outlook for New Year Decidedly Encouraging — Conditions in Ohio Are Especially Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —With the opening of the New Year, advocates of law and order as it relates to prohibition enforcement cannot but feel gratification over indications of a public increasingly opposed to the infringement of constitutional law, in the opinion of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition director. In a statement issued yesterday, Commissioner Haynes declared his firm belief, that with the people "thoroughly aroused, realizing a real and serious menace to constitutional law," a new era has dawned.

One of the most promising aspects of the enforcement situation for the coming year, Commissioner Haynes finds in the improved attitude of the press.

"I have fully realized that enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment would come in an unmistakable and determined fashion when the press rallied to the situation," he said, in commenting on the prospect, "and I have not only personally observed with intense gratification many prominent newspapers manifesting a helpful attitude, but state directors the country over, in their last reports, report a marked tendency on the part of the press to support strict enforcement."

It was also announced that the present Administration's prohibition organization has been completed with the appointment of the state director for New Hampshire, Jonathan Lewis of Concord.

Commissioner Haynes expressed particular gratification at the enforcement conditions prevailing in Ohio, having just returned from a survey of that State.

"In no other state in the Union are all enforcement agencies operating in closer cooperation and in no other state is the 1922 outlook more encouraging. The state prohibition director has an organization including a former member of the state Legislature, a former judge, an experienced newspaper man, and other high grade men are working in thorough accord with the state enforcement organization provided by the best state code in the Union.

"These two organizations have the fullest support of the Governor and the state Attorney-General, who, following the proposal of United States Attorney-General Daugherty, will call a conference of prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other state and county officials, to map out plans to operate hand in hand with federal officials."

HENRY P. FLETCHER TO GO TO BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Formal announcement of the appointment of Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State, to be Ambassador to Belgium was made at the White House yesterday. Mr. Fletcher will succeed Mr. Brand Whitlock, who served with distinction as the American representative during the trying days of the war.

While the appointment is in one sense a personal one, Mr. Fletcher being a friend of Mr. Harding, it is generally accepted as broadly satisfactory. Mr. Fletcher's reputation was in the field, his diplomatic experience having included service in China, in South America and Mexico.

It was reported by cable from Budapest yesterday that Count Laszlo Szechenyi has been appointed Hungarian minister to the United States, but the State Department has not yet been officially notified of the appointment.

The German and Austrian representatives accredited to the United States have already been received and are installed in Washington. It was to be expected that Hungarian representation would not be long delayed.

Minister to Paraquay Named

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding has nominated William J. O'Toole, of West Virginia, to be Minister to Paraguay, it was announced yesterday at the White House.

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WITH just a touch of the French in its gracefully rounded toe and correct poise of its properly placed Louis XV heel. It is every inch a sandal with the fit and firmness of an Oxford—Made in patent colt, daintily punched.

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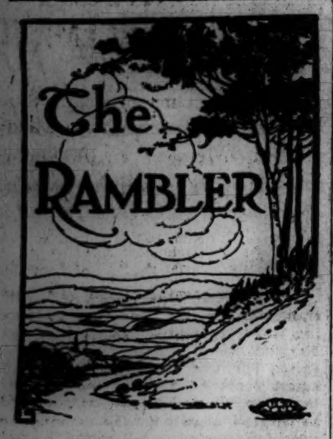

Edward Gibbon

One of the most amusing characters in the eighteenth century is Edward Gibbon, the lazy man more or less about town that wrote a great book: he had a thousand times the reading and birth of Samuel Pepys, but sometimes they seem much alike. Gibbon was not a philanthropist nor an altruist, he was not morally or physically a hero, yet if it be not heroism for a young man who is not particularly industrious, has an assured place in very good society and is possessed of easy means, to resolve to write such a book as the "Decline and Fall" and then to write it, if it be not heroism to do this, certainly it argues the possession of some power of achievement beyond the ordinary; I have always thought, because I have seen instances of it, that much of the feeling against this man that read Ammianus Marcellinus and Jornandes, was felt by journeymen men of letters who could not quite understand how he was able to write what he did.

The "Decline and Fall" is one of the great monuments of English literature as well as of learning; to this I make bold to add that it is a great monument of style. Some years ago, an acquaintance was good enough to ask me about books for his son to read and I know the "Decline and Fall" was not mentioned, but wish it could have been. It is written in a style that of its kind is beautiful, though pompous at times; at others, ornate; at others, again, with the indefinable tone that verges on bathos. But as a general thing Gibbon's style is easy, handsome, copious and clear; it reminds one so much of that France of the eighteenth century and the England, too, which he knew so well and which gave him so much praise and we may call it handsome. It is not a safe style for any to imitate, for a very slight deviation from its essential rule at once makes it verge upon the ridiculous, or seem to verge. I think we can take the converse of "le style, c'est l'homme" and say that in a case like Gibbon's we can understand that here was a man who was his own style. He lived in an epoch that had witnessed great intellectual liberty and much political change, but was one in point of place and society where elegance had a distinct place in social and literary customs. The rationalism of England and France had in no wise diminished the traditions of beauty and dignity that a later generation was tacitly to deride because it was ignorant of them. I am perfectly willing to admit that no one can lay a railroad track in a wig and silk smalicloches, but on the other hand, the railroad builders have to show no "Decline and Fall."

It is not always a pleasant book, but it is not raucous and it is not vulgar; its author was vain of it and he had good right to be. It is a monument of reading and labor, but the man that labored and read to make it, loved society and his ease. His was not a stern face of clear beauty like Milton's; he had not the self-asserting, prognathic Carlyle look; he was not at all the sort of looking man that you would suppose to be the author of a great work. We cannot make Edward Gibbon out a hero; he was merely the author of a wonderful book.

It was Gibbon's fortune to be criticized when England was in the full vigor of the mutton-chop state of thought, and indeed much later comment on him is of a magnificently diverting smugness. Had his critics possessed more sense of humor, they would have done quite as well by themselves and the world. After all, one is interested in a great work, not in the man that makes it, although I admit the temptation to reverse the order. Dr. Birkbeck Hill and Mr. Oliphant Smeaton have spoken of Gibbon's character as a man in a way that would make you think them unaware of the man's history or of the world in which he lived. He was a fussy, lazy little body, much occupied with his personal comfort and given to snickering at things best left alone, but is not every one aware of that?

Now, reader, we know quite well that had you and I written the "Decline and Fall" we should be even vainer than we are. Gibbon says a great deal that he might have said differently and not a little that he had better have left unsaid, but you can take the residue and it is magnificent with all the splendor of a splendid Rome and a France and England that then in Gibbon's time taught the world and are teaching it still. Let us not overlook the fact that Gibbon, though he had Byzantine historians by heart and was well pleased with that order of things in which he snugly lived, thought for himself and very independently. He was singing in the same key as the democrat and the freeman when he placidly affirmed:

"The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach, but Reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind."

There you have it; reason with a capital R and no apologies. Read what he says about Magdalen when he was matriculated there, a little boy, top heavy with reading and proud to walk as a gentleman commoner in the groves of Acadame-on-Cherwell. He was disappointed, for he did not find what he had a right to expect and said so with candor. After fifteen months he left the place with no regrets. He had not the making of a lord chancellor in him; he could not sit up with his briefs and reports all night and, having shaved next morning, go into court and spend a boisterous, happy day. He had to do what he could do best and that was writing a book like the "Decline and Fall."

You do not put a typewriting machine on a Louis XVI desk and you must not ask a man like Gibbon to compose some highly useful work on machinery or organized charities; he is not bent in that direction, but he can do other work and that better than any have done it hitherto. If we read his letters and his autobiography, we do not have to love him, but we can thank him for being interesting. He is what we see all about us, a man whose work largely contradicts his way of living and through whose mere human littleness, that we plainly share, is strained some of that great realness that we would all manifest.

J. H. S.

HONOLULU LORDS OF TRAFFIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As I stood hesitant one bright morning on one of Honolulu's busiest corners, a stranger accosted me.

"I crave your pardon, sir," he said, "and likewise the privilege of asking you a few extraordinarily foolish questions."

A pair of gray eyes twinkled humorously as he spoke, so I ventured to reply.

"If you can propound questions which are more foolish than the average, I shall consider myself privileged to hear them, sir."

The twinkle became a smile.

"Very well," he said. "Is that man"—pointing to a khaki-clad personage occupying the center of the street intersection—"taking setting-up exercises, executing one of your hula dances, or being initiated into the Shrine?"

The question was an apt one, as I saw upon actually stopping to look at that which I had seen unseeingly hundreds of times. There, clad in the broad sombrero and sensible khaki uniform of the Honolulu police force, stood a brown-skinned son of Hawaii, impassively directing the heavy traffic which during business hours flows across the intersection of Fort and King streets. At times he would raise both arms shoulder-high, beckoning slightly with one hand to whatever drivers were next to cross. Again he would form a right angle with his extended arms, at the same time waving some motorist past and around him. His motions were sinuous and undulating, not dissimilar to those of the hula dancer to which the stranger had compared them. He was grace of pose and movement incarnate.

I turned to the stranger.

"Your question is neither very foolish nor very difficult of answer," I said. "That man is a traffic cop. He is not doing the hula, though I daresay he numbers it among his accomplishments. He is actually directing traffic at this street intersection. If you observe closely you may in time learn how he does it."

"My friend," the stranger replied, "I owe you a debt of gratitude. I might never have guessed that man's true mission in life had you not enlightened me. Good day to you, and many thanks."

So we parted, still strangers; but that chance meeting served to open my eyes to the picturesqueness of one sight which to me had become a mere commonplace, and for that I am thankful indeed.

The usual species of traffic cop, if

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He rules over the intersection of Fort and Beretania streets

I may use that term, is not found in Honolulu, nor would he remain in status quo if he were to be imported. I refer to the half man, half automaton who directs the broad and swiftly flowing traffic streams on Fifth Avenue, State Street, Market Street, and their replicas the United States over; who with watch and whistle times and controls the movements of those streams with the precision of a well-adjusted mechanism. Such a being, placed at one of Honolulu's cramped corners, confronted with an intermittent flow of traffic, with oriental drivers and their original code of signals, with a thousand other irregularities, would quickly be thrown out of adjustment, and would soon cease entirely to function. Honolulu has therefore developed a distinctive type of traffic cop; a species combining in its characteristics marked individuality, originality, and no small measure of art and poetry, as applied particularly to motion.

First of these lords of the thoroughfare to greet me on my daily journey into the marts of trade is a bronzed giant who rejoices in the name Alapai. Now Alapai, while apparently of a generally sunny disposition, takes his calling in life most seriously. Perhaps that is because his is the most difficult corner, from a standpoint of traffic, in Honolulu; the place where Emma Street strikes Beretania from the east, while Alakea and Union come in at angles from the west, neither of them meeting Beretania at points quite opposite Emma. At busy hours, machines approach this corner from five directions at once, all honking, tooting or sirening for recognitions. Then it is that the genius of Alapai asserts itself. Unmoved amid the turmoil and confusion he stands, beckoning to drivers approaching from one of the five directions, waving them past; then motioning to those on another street, and so on about his five-spoked wheel, in constant rotation. Nor is Alapai content merely to beckon by lift of hand or crook of finger. As he signals with his hand, he back-tilts his head, at the same time screwing up his features as if helping to drag that car across the intersection. As the gears mesh and the machine gets safely under way, an expression of deep relief o'erspreads Alapai's ample features, as at a bit of work well done. But let some hapless motorist, flustrated at being suddenly singled out as next to cross, fumble and stall his engine, and Alapai's face becomes a study! It registers great regret. Then as the clumsy one fumbles ineffectually with gears and starter, the expression of sorrow gives way to one of disgust too deep for words. For a moment he stands thus, looking what no words could express; then turns to beckon others on, leaving the stalled one to ignominy for a time.

One other of the city's traffic bosses has come particularly to my notice. He is the stern-visaged Hawaiian who, with his umbrella-covered canvas chair, rules over the intersection of Fort and Beretania streets. He himself is a man of few motions. I have seen him glance over his shoulder at a machine approaching him from the rear, and signal with a mere flick of the wrist without once altering the position of his body. Of the motorist he requires signals complete in every detail, however. I have permanently lost what prestige I may have had with that man simply because I one time thoughtlessly gave the straight ahead signal with pointed finger instead of with the full extended hand as specified in some of the many regulations. I was halted on the occasion of this offense, and was lectured severely before sundry guffawing fellow citizens, and have since been subjected to the closest and most suspicious scrutiny whenever I find it necessary to pass the Beretania-Fort Street corner during business hours.

Thanks, then, to the stranger, I am coming to know and to appreciate the peculiar qualities and characteristics of the men who do their share toward reconciling Honolulu to the motorist. Doubtless I shall continue my closer scrutiny of these lords of the traffic until some day, forgetting the signals in watching the man, I shall endeavor to cross some street on which a street car and two or three machines have previously been given right of way; but even in such a contingency I have faith in the ability of those traffic cops to extricate me somehow.

A MINISTERIAL LIBRARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A Ministry of the Crown or of the State, no matter how small and unimportant may be the nation, is necessarily a place where the utmost confidence and secrecy obtains. Yet there are occasions when a visitor may be admitted into its innermost recesses. Such an occasion was that when I was invited by the librarian of the Foreign Office in a certain capital in Europe to see his library.

It may be said that his appointment is a comparatively recent one, and he has put into his work all the energy and efficiency of the proverbial new broom. Consequently it is probable that this library is the most up-to-date in its contents and methods of any ministerial department in the world. Not only has the quill disappeared, but the part played by the steel or gold pen is small indeed compared with that of the typewriter; while the card index and automatic files fill the spaces between bookshelves.

Of the books numbering altogether something between five and ten thousand, one need say little. Written in almost every modern language as well as in Latin, most of them are such as might appear in the library of any international lawyer. One felt a certain measure of surprise, however, in observing certain books, chiefly English and American, on what may be called the lighter side of international relations, until one realized that such books are often of considerable value in assisting the study of the people about whom they are written. Such works as Henry James' "Within the Rim," Desmond Shaw's "The Soul of Denmark," the reminisences of G. W. E. Russel, are not exactly books on diplomacy, but they find a place in this library.

When we turned to the files of documents, however, the general interest was extended. Here were pompous formal communications and declarations of law and policy, wordy tomes that required study to unravel their purport. Here also was the simply worded note of King George written on notepaper that, save for the Royal Arms at the head, might have emanated from the humblest suburban dwelling in the land. This was written in English, the reply, of which a copy was filed alongside, being in French. In English also was a letter signed, "Your good friend, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America." Most of the communications, however, including one from Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, when he could sign "Guillaume, Empereur," and one from von Bethmann-Hollweg with the news of the breach of relations between Germany and England, were in French.

Of a different interest were the credentials of ambassadors, which seemed to increase in gorgeousness as the size and importance of the country diminished. Notable exceptions to this, of course, were those of Japan and China, the latter of which was one of the most brilliantly got up books I have ever seen. It was written on vellum folded so that the pages should fall back to back, and was bound in silk, very beautiful designs in thread of red and gold being worked on the outer covers. By way of contrast there was inside it the translation into French written on a single slip of office scrap paper.

While examining these one learnt that while French is still the language of diplomacy in general, and as a rule is spoken by the foreign ambassadors and their chancelleries in their dealings with this country (the language of which is quite different from those of any of the great powers), not only do England and America prefer to use their own tongue, but Japan and a few small nations use English.

WASHINGTON PEW PANELS FOR SALE

To Americans.—Old Oak for Sale from Sulgrave Church: includes part of the Washingtons' Pew.—Rector, Greatworth, Banbury. (The Times, London.)

Although the above announcement does not as yet appear to have created any very great excitement among English collectors of the antique, it is of special interest to Americans. The reason is explained in the following statement of historical facts by the advertiser the Rev. W. G. Cruft, rector of Greatworth, a village near Sulgrave.

"When the Sulgrave Church was restored in 1885-86, a considerable quantity of old oak paneling and other pieces of oak of various kinds were taken by the contractors for the restoration in part payment for their work. At least half the other portion seems to have been cut up for various joinery work in this district) of this oak was purchased from one of the contractors by Mr. Kincaid-Lennox of the Manor House at Thorpe Mandeville, an adjacent village to Sulgrave. He used a small quantity in his own house, but kept the rest in one of his outbuildings until he sold all the contents of the Manor House by public auction in May, 1918.

"I as rector of Greatworth, another village very near Sulgrave, bought the whole of the oak at the sale, thus saving it from dispersal. Soon afterward I discovered that among this very miscellaneous collection of oak were three framed pieces of paneling which had formed part of the Manor House pew at the east end of the south aisle of Sulgrave Church. It was, of course, in this pew, anciently called a seat, that the Washingtons sat when they lived at the Manor House, which the first Lawrence Washington bought in March, 1539-40.

"I was first informed of the identity of the three pieces of oak paneling with part of the Manor House pew by John Charles Taylor, builder and contractor of Culworth, and formerly of Sulgrave. On seeing them at Greatworth rectory Mr. Taylor exclaimed, 'I remember these pieces perfectly well, and I can tell you exactly where they came from. They were part of the Manor House pew, and as a young man I helped my father to take down that pew at the restoration of Sulgrave Church. My father was one of the contractors for the restoration of the church.'

"This testimony was subsequently confirmed by that of Mrs. Susan Neale, now of Greatworth but of Sulgrave before her marriage. In a duly signed and witnessed statement Mrs. Neale writes, 'I have recognized it as being beyond all doubt or question part of the paneling of the Manor House pew, which was formerly in Sulgrave Church, in which pew I was accustomed to sit constantly for nearly 20 years, when my father, Mr. Henry Webb Cooke, was tenant of the Manor Farm Sulgrave, and we lived in the Manor House there.'

"Thus there is no doubt at all about the authenticity of this most interesting relic of George Washington's ancestors at Sulgrave.

"The three pieces of the pew are all of the same height, namely 3 feet 6 inches, but one of them is as wide as the other two combined. The total width of the three is 8 feet. Each of them has had its framing repaired to some extent at a comparatively modern date, perhaps about 1800; but the panels themselves are all ancient, as is nearly all the molding that runs round them inside the outer frame. In fact, it is not at all unlikely that these panels are much older than the time of the Washingtons, and that they originally formed part of the medieval screen of Sulgrave Church. When such chancel screens were taken down about 1550—as they usually were, under the influence of the reformers of that period—it was not uncommon for the squire of the village to buy, or perhaps commandeer, part of the screen in order to make a pew for himself and his family.

"It is very probable that Lawrence Washington did so at Sulgrave Church, for these panels of his pew are exactly similar in character to those of such chancel screens as escaped the hands of the destroyers in 1550, and still exist in some English churches today.

"Besides these three pieces of the old Washington pew, the collection of Sulgrave Church oak now in the possession of the rector of Greatworth, comprises many other interesting items. It includes a piece of paneling four feet square and probably as old as the Washington pew; several lengths of later paneling which formed the front of the gallery, which was erected in the church about 1800; some very thick oak posts that supported the gallery; many narrow pieces which ran along in front of the seats of the gallery, and served as resting places for hymn and prayer-books; the major part of the old pulpit; an assortment of various pieces of oak, such as several small let-down seats—'dicky seats'—for children.

"Although the Sulgrave Washingtons did not see these later pieces of oak, for they left that village for Brighton over a hundred years before these were placed in the church, yet no relic connected with Sulgrave Church can fail to be of surpassing interest to all who treasure the name of Washington."

BOUND FOR THE YALE BOWL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We are only the most minor of minor teams, but we are bound for New Haven to distinguish ourselves or to be overwhelmed, and our feelings, I suppose, are as conflicting and as exalted as those of the football squad on like expeditions. The coach has selected our eleven from all the lacrosse candidates; we know that we shall do all we can, and perhaps a little more. Therefore, not ours the responsibility, and we sink back to enjoy our Pullman car.

For the last month we have been as carefully guarded as so many prize sheep. We have gone to bed at 10, and got up at 7; we have run at full speed all over a field of an acre or so from 2 till 5 every afternoon, and obediently taken showers afterward. We have been permitted to study in the intervals.

Now, therefore, we are simply bubbling with vigor. We can field a bounding rubber ball back, forward or

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In clumsy masculine effort to thread his instrument

sideways, without missing our stride, and snap it with bent lacrosse stick half toward the goal, without missing a breath. Better still, we have learned to play with each other. Our teamwork, the coach himself admits, is "not so very bad." He even said once that it was "fair." Let a particular man of us catch the ball, and the rest can run to our rightful spots almost blindfolded. Once a forward has pulled the ball out of the air with his stick and you will see us all scatter for the next move in the play, as precisely as though we had practiced no other formation all the week.

It is pleasant to reflect on this as the dry foliage and hard ground sweep by outside. The ground is our constant topic. Will the bounces be high today, or low? They say they have let the grass grow in the Bowl this year. That will slow the game up, if it is true, and make harder work for our attack.

We welterweights of the defense, however, will be just as well pleased with a "slow" field. Perhaps we are a little slow ourselves, at any rate we never have quite approved of all the dodging and twisting that there is in lacrosse. These whipper-snapper attackers (we say) have a trick of getting out of our path just when we most want to come down on them properly. Let there he a wet field, and let them but once come in the range of our sticks—after that, leave them to us!

We of the defense are the redoubtable "iron-men" of the team, the "bulldogs." We like to swagger among these lithe attackers whom we considerably outweigh. Ours not to make the thrilling run, dazzling shot, sparkling pass, but rather to gobble up the lone runner, and smother massed attack. When the tide is running strong against us we stand together in a dogged ring before our goal, and dare them to come on. After all, a heroic defense—we think—has something about it which all the glamour of attack can never quite equal.

The tricks of our own forwards would never deceive us. Little Billy there, for instance, lolling in the plush seat, is a desperate runner, but once you corner him, he always doubles back after his first dodge, and you can get him at the turn if you are quick. Leslie, on the other hand, tells you by his eyes, in close quarters, where he will jump. Quite between ourselves, the attack isn't all the papers say it is—compared with the defense—but for all that they do very well, and no other team can match them.

It is beginning to rain outside. Rain or shine we shall play today, and there is no use fidgeting over it, as the coach warns us, "fidgeting" vigorously himself. Poor fellow, he is not going to play in the Bowl.

The other passengers take an active interest in us. For the honor of the university we refrain from open demonstration, but soon our left cover-point, in defiance to all parlor car decorum, drags forth a dilapidated lacrosse mit well in its third season, and attacks it with a needle. The sympathy of near-by women almost overcomes their reticence as he purses his lips in clumsy masculine effort to thread his instrument. Over at the far end of the swaying express, our goal keeper has persuaded some one to toss tennis balls at his legs, which he is fending very cleverly from a mythical goal.

If only he can do as well, two hours from now, we think. If only our new plays will go as smoothly then as they have in practice. If only it will stop raining, if only—

"New Haven!" bawls the guard.

We tumble into our coats, out of our seats and issue forth, bound for the fray.

LONDON, 1871

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The one-shilling-and-three-pence a word paid to Disraeli for his novel "Lothaire," which, published the previous year, one still had to wait for at Mudie's, had not ceased to astonish in 1871.

Frederic Edward Weatherley was in 1871 a young Oxford "coach," who had, for the last year or two, taken to writing songs, a habit which he declared, at the Jubilee Dinner given him in 1919, he had caught from an irresponsible friend of Thackeray's taken into his father's house. It was when waiting for an unpunctual pupil that he afterward knocked off "Nancy Lee," of which, set to music and sung by Stephen Adams, 250,000 copies were sold in the first 12 months. At the standard royalty then in vogue, 3 half-pence a copy, this works out at £3 a word, including the "yo ho's" and making no deduction for repetition. After "Nancy Lee," Mr. Weatherley did more song writing than "coaching"; though, called to the bar in 1887, he practiced for a while on his native circuit—the western.

A similar conversion from grave to gay, from education to recreation, has befallen a building, the date of the opening of which by Queen Victoria, was announced toward the end of January, 1871. The Albert Hall, the least fickle of buildings to look at, illustrates better, perhaps, than anything else in London the change that has come during the last half-century. The great exhibition of 1851 resulted in an enormous profit, some of which the commissioners invested in land across the road. On this land was built the unsuccessful great exhibition of 1862; it is now occupied by the Imperial Institute, the Natural History Museum, and other public institutions of staid and circumspect character. In the same year was started a fund to erect a permanent home for "the advancement of the arts and sciences and works of industry of all nations in fulfillment of the intention of Albert, Prince Consort." The public response was somewhat languid until the Prince of Wales called together a committee of gentlemen, and the commissioners of 1851 granted a 999 years' lease of three acres of the said land at 1s. a year. The money was flowing in freely, when the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. gave the City "Black Friday," and, in the financial panic that ensued, the Albert Hall was again almost entirely forgotten. Then Lucas, the contractor, came to the rescue. It was proposed to sell the seats in perpetuity on the basis of £100 a seat. For this sum one could acquire a revolving seat in the arena for 999 years. For a box of 10 seats—whether revolving or not does not appear—the price was £1000, and so on. Lucas offered to take over £38,000 worth of the seats provided he received the contract at £200,000, and he got it. But at the date of the announcement of the opening on March 29, a great many of the seats were still going a-begging.

The Albert Hall, like the Albert Memorial, which was not unveiled till 1875, may be more truly called one of the sights of London than one of its beauties. Even Herbert Spencer waxed grimly merry over the memorial with its superabundance of gilding, so grossly excessive that the artist afterward charged with its removal made a small fortune out of his scrapings.

Yet the Albert Hall reflects the spirit of its period the more faithfully because of its very shortcomings. It was the sincere expression of a genuine desire to bring about a wider appreciation and a more dignified conception of the arts, sciences and industries of the world at large. And as regards music, these objects were undoubtedly attained.

The determination that the hall should hold at least 10,000 persons almost compelled the architect to take for his model a building designed for widely different purpose—the Colosseum at Rome. The only roof that a building of this type can afford is the sky, and in the English climate, the primary need of any building is a roof. This was in truth a putting the lid on it as far as beauty was concerned. To this day the hall provides admirable shelter to music of a solemn and massive character, but the more flexible types have found more congenial homes elsewhere. As a place of exhibitions, artistic or industrial, the Albert Hall has almost ceased to count. And its founders would have held up their hands at the things that go on there now. One recalls being there a couple of years ago at a Sunday afternoon concert. The concert was preceded by an hour's recital on the organ, and, it being thought that the men would prefer airs they knew to selections from Handel, one had thousands singing in lusty unison, "I'm trying to be good, but the girls won't let me." This at the Albert Hall! And on a Sunday afternoon! And now Rome has insisted on London doing as Rome did, in the building borrowed from Rome: the hall's preeminence is as the home of gladiatorial displays. Its music favors the fox-trot, the one-step, and the two, and its art may best be studied in the fancy costumes worn by revelers who dance dances undreamed of half a century ago.

THIS YEAR'S FRENCH LITERARY PRIZES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The custom of awarding literary prizes in France may have its disadvantages. The chief disadvantage is good books cannot be written for competition and it is to be feared that too many young authors keep their eyes fixed upon a special jury. Nevertheless the French literary prizes do bring out new talent. They do call attention to men who would remain comparatively unknown and who would otherwise have to struggle unrecognized for many years. There is always at work a number of elder authors, sifting, judging, all that is produced. Nothing can escape notice. It may be that the system is unfair to those who just fail to be chosen—not always because they have less talent but because they are not aided by adventitious circumstances. The prize winners monopolize the attention of the public.

This year there are two exceptionally interesting prize winners. One is René Maran, author of the novel "Batouala," and the other is Raymond Escholier, author of "Cantegril." They are particularly interesting because they have been discovered in strange places. René Maran is a full-blooded African Negro. He is a French colonial administrator, far from Paris, in the very heart of Africa, on the shores of Lake Tchad. His book contains vivid pictures of life in equatorial Africa. It is a powerful plea for the black race, and it is specially noteworthy that the Académie Goncourt, instead of being prejudiced against the book and the author on account of their color, received them with greater sympathy. France, indeed, makes little distinction between black and white. She does not draw the color line. She encourages the educated blacks, over whom she has control, to consider themselves as French as the citizens of the metropolis. Mr. Maran, in fact, is not at all a supporter of white rule, and deprecates many of the misdeeds of colonization. He has chosen to write simply and sincerely of that which he knows. He tells of his own people. It is just because he has remained faithful to the genius of his race, although strongly impregnated with French culture, that he has produced a book which is entirely worthy of the Prix Goncourt.

If it is extraordinary to find a laureate of literature in the depths of the African continent, it is perhaps still more extraordinary to find a laureate of literature in the depths of the Quai d'Orsay! Raymond Escholier, to whom goes the Prix Femina-Vie Heureuse, is a politician, inasmuch as he is a chef de cabinet of Mr. Briand; but he is nevertheless a man of culture. He holds another official position—that of curator of the Victor Hugo Museum. When and how he finds time to write vivid pictures of the Pyrénées is a puzzle. But although he has lived all his life in Paris, and although he has been immersed in public affairs, he has never forgotten his origin. He is still a Gascon, and he writes of the country of Gascony in "Cantegril" with rare zest.

These are the two principal prize-winners of the year. They would certainly have remained undiscovered to the general public had they not been brought into prominence by the award of the prizes for the best works during the year.

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MEXICAN RAILWAY INQUIRY ASKED

Directors Welcome Investigation — Report Surplus Despite Heavy Debts Saddled on Them by Predecessors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — "Though the National Railways of Mexico are now showing a steadily increasing surplus, the heavy debts that were saddled on them during the administration of Francisco Perez (under President Venustiano Carranza) have kept the profits down," according to the board of directors of the National Railways of Mexico in a statement issued to the Chamber of Deputies in which the rail directors also express themselves as "welcoming an investigation" that will "place responsibility where it rightfully belongs."

Deputy Salvador Aviles, chairman of the committee on communicatons of the Chamber of Deputies, is quoted in the latest issue of the "Diario Oficial," received from Mexico City, as responsible for the request that an investigation be instituted into the management, operation, valuation and recent purchases of the National Railways of Mexico. A committee of three members, to be appointed, one each by the president of the Republic, the Supreme Court and the federal Congress, is asked by the National Chamber.

Summarizing their condition, the directors of the national lines admit that the great $90,000,000 merger, formed in 1910 by Jose Yves Limantour, then Minister of Finance for Mexico, is in an unhealthy financial condition, but put the responsibility for this condition up to the labor organizations, "whose exorbitant wage demands, which have been met, have constituted a drain on the national lines sufficient to bring them to the point of bankruptcy." The statement also cites several ruinous contracts.

Labor Makes Inquiry

The request for the investigation which probably will be granted, since it is not opposed by the National Railways board of directors, is based on the results of a comprehensive survey of conditions within the national lines, just completed by a special board of investigators from the labor organizations of all the employees of these railroads, which comprise virtually every mile of railroad in Mexico, with the exception of the Southern Pacific, down the west coast, and the Veracruz Railroad Company, running from Veracruz to Mexico City, and owned by British capital. The report of this survey, on which Deputy Aviles bases his committee's call for an investigation, declares that more than $20,000,000 pesos ($10,000,000) have been misspent; that many of the engines recently purchased in the United States are old, and practically worthless, especially when considered in view of the prices paid for them; that the great merger is unable to employ enough men to handle its trains and do its other work properly, and, finally, that unless the national government comes to the rescue, the National Railways of Mexico will fall to pieces, due to the tremendous expenditures.

Before presenting the results of this survey to the Committee on Communications of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Aviles presented it to the board of directors of the National Railways of Mexico, and asked for a detailed and official answer to all the charges. This answer was received and presented to the Committee on Communications at the same time as the report of the investigating board of the Labor unions.

Agitators Blamed

"Francisco Perez is not wholly responsible," according to the directors' statement "but rather the Union of Firemen, Conductors, Brakemen and Engineers, which constantly threatened Mr. Perez with strikes if the wages of their members were not increased, until he finally signed an agreement calling for ridiculously high wages for all the members of this organization, while better trainmen, not belonging to this union, were given lower wages, solely because they did not try to hold up and rob the railroad management. It has been the policy of the present board of directors of the National Railways to reduce these wages little by little, and it is because of this effort that the present charges and request for an investigation are being made in the Chamber of Deputies, the moving spirits behind this being the leaders of the Firemen, Conductors, Brakemen and Engineers Union.

"These union members think only of getting their trains already made up by the station crews and then running them to destruction, regardless of bad service or loss. They do not know how to handle or operate trains, yet they demand, and for a time received, higher wages than those paid to the highest-salaried railroad men in the world—those of the United States. The special privileges accorded this particular union by Perez were so apparent in their effect on the National Lines that in the month in which these increases went into effect—February, 1921—the cost of operating the whole system increased 10 per cent."

Locomotive Purchase

Further along in the statement the board of directors revert to the purchase of locomotives in the United States, as follows:

"Among the other ruinous contracts which helped to saddle a gigantic debt on the National Lines, was the purchase of 91 locomotives on credit at a cost of 5,174,000 pesos ($2,587,000), of which only a small part was paid in cash. The engines were 25 years old and absolutely unfit for use on the Mexican railroads. When they arrived in Mexico City they could not pull an average-sized train.

"Other contracts which were made, but which the present board of directors has been able, in part, to cancel, were one for the oil supply, which was purchased in the United States at $1.90 to $2.35 per barrel, when the same or better oil could have been purchased in Mexico at 50 to 52 cents a barrel, and one for anthracite coal, which was contracted for in Texas at $9.75 a ton, when it could have been purchased in Mexico at $4.87½ a ton.

"The 'coyotes,' or private companies which were allowed to run trains during the Perez and preceding administrations, took much of the funds of the National Lines. One of these companies received $4000 a month for each train it conducted, but the private owners ran the trains themselves and charged shippers for their own account, thus taking money from the National Lines for trains which never were rented to the 'coyotes,' who got all the money taken in by these trains. These 'coyotes' had such a strangle hold on the railroads and the rolling stock that at one time a former board of directors thought seriously of turning the National Railways of Mexico over to them on leaseholds, and allowing them to operate them entirely.

"This was the condition of the National Lines when the present board of directors took hold, and since that time the figures show that the finances and general conditions of the lines have improved. We would, however, welcome an investigation, as placing responsibility for the depression in the lines where it rightfully belongs."

President Obregon is understood to be in favor of the investigation, and of the punishment of those responsible for conditions found in the National Railways of Mexico when the present board of directors took them over.

WIDE RANGE IN PROPOSED LAWS

Prohibition Enforcement Code and Control of Penal Institutions Leading State Issues

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Legislation covering a wide range of problems and issues from the framing of a state prohibition enforment code in harmony with the Volstead Act to effecting consolidation of state penal institutions, will face the General Court of the Commonwealth during the 1922 session, which opens today with formal organization and a recommendatory address by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts. Indications are that the legislative period will be marked by even greater activity by women's organizations than last year, and that certain constructive measures proposed will receive greater consideration than they ordinarily might.

Draft of a bill to set up a prohibition enforcement code for Massachusetts was submitted to the 1921 session, referred to the Supreme Court for decision, and the sealed finding of the court has been returned to the Legislature to be opened as soon as the question arises. It is felt that the weight of sentiment supports such a bill on the fundamental proposition that it squares the law of the state with that of the nation and assures an efficient administration of the law.

Consolidation of penal institutions in place of the present dual system of state and county control promises to be the subject of acrimonious debate. On the grounds of economy and welfare in administration of the institutions, both public and official support is being given the plan. A special joint legislative committee recommended consolidation under a commission on corrections. Opposition finds its strength in the so-called "county rings," or county organizations headed by officials and their supporters.

In view of unfortunate banking activities and closures during the last year, sweeping revision of banking laws to protect the depositor and the public and restrict some of the practices of bank officials is insistently demanded. The commissioner of banks and a special committee appointed to investigate the question have made strong recommendations. With regard to the "blue sky" law, also, the State Department of Public Utilities will ask that its hand be strengthened in the direction of allowing it initiative investigatory powers.

Capitalization of premium surplus was an issue involved in a bill which held the center of the floor in argument for a week or more during the last session. The measure was fostered by gas and electric light companies; was fought on the ground that it would eventually react against the public interest; was referred to the Public Utilities Commission; has been the subject of extended hearing and argument, and will be reported on to the Legislature.

Among other issues, daylight saving will come before the General Court through a movement to repeal the daylight law put on the statute books last session. Women voters are supporting measures for a mandatory provision to the minimum wage law; laws removing civil, legal and political disabilities of women; the short ballot; the direct primary; higher school age; equal pay for equal work for school-teachers, and other welfare legislation.

FORMER GOVERNOR DISBARRED

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The committee on professional conduct of the Vermont State Bar Association reported to the full body at its annual meeting here the disbarment of former Gov. Horace F. Graham, who was convicted of larceny and embezzlement. "The committee has requested the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to that end," it was added.

STUDY VINDICATES MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Consumers League Supports State Department's Petition for Mandatory Provision After Survey of Situation in Industry

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In giving its active support to the petition of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries for enactment of a bill adding a mandatory provision to the minimum wage law of the Commonwealth, the Consumers League of Massachusetts bases its action on investigation and survey of conditions existing among the 244,000 women and girls working in manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the State. The survey, in brief, established that, while the law had benefited more than 70,000 women and girls, many thousands are working for less than a living wage, and it is felt that a mandatory provision will go far to remedy this situation.

Just what a living wage is for a woman or girl is still a subject of debate. In October, 1921, the wage board in Massachusetts set $13.50 as the minimum for workers in minor lines of confectionery, allowing, for example, 40 cents a week for carfare with the majority of trolley fares 10 cents for one trip, and $8.50 a week for board and lodgings. The Consumers League points out that in December, 1920, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor set $20.49 as the minimum weekly budget for women laundry workers in the District of Columbia.

Attempt to apply the Massachusetts budget revealed that 15, 20 and 40 cents were all that could be allowed for breakfast, lunch and dinner, respectively, with 3 cents a day for extras. The Consumers League suggests that these items require no comment, and points out that, although the board in the confectionery lines set $13.50 as the minimum budget, it established $12 weekly as the minimum wage.

Worker Subsidized

"In order to live on less than a living wage," the League points out, "a woman must imperil her general welfare or receive some form of subsidy, whether she lives alone or with her family. An employer who pays wages below the cost of liivng because an employee is living at home, fails to realize that the worker is subsidized to the extent of her inability to meet her full share of the family's expenses. So far as the worker is subsidized, just so far is the industry subsidized. The public pays the cost of, public and private medical agencies and other forms of charity.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1920 spent $38,586.946.48. One-third went for the care of broken families or 'broken persons'; .21 for institutional care of the insane and feebleminded; 9.4 per cent for charity. This does not include $900,000 spent by the State for mothers' pensions and 3.4 per cent for penal institutions. Beside this public expenditure of moneys 888 incorporated charities spent $25,000,000 in caring for 1,000,000 people."

The Consumers League adds that, over against these conditions, the minimum wage law, at a yearly cost of $18,000, gives the lowest paid women workers the chance to be self-supporting. It is pointed out that the highly skilled worker does not need the law to help her bargain for a "comfort wage," but that "it safeguards her from the low wage of the less skilled which would undermine her standards of living." Semi-skilled workers, the league asserts, are provided with an opportunity through representation on a wage board to have their needs made known to their employers, to each other and to the public.

Industry Benefited

"A report of the Department of Labor and Industries of 1920," the Consumers League asserts, "says that the adoption of minimum wage rates tends to promote industrial efficiency. The minimum wage law raises rates in the lower paid employments. The wage boards when acting in good faith, establish mutual consideration and confidence between the representatives of employers and employees which are reflected back into the industry. The publication of the investigation of an industry often brings to the attention of the employer facts in regard to living conditions which he had not realized before. It gives him a measuring stick by which to compare his establishments with others."

With regard to opposition to the minimum wage law on the ground that "it delegates legislative authority to a commission and that it infringes upon the property rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution," the decision of the highest court of five states supporting the law is cited. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts gave the legislation judicial sanction, declaring that: "Unless it (the Minimum Wage Law) can be said to bear no relation whatever to legitimate public interests, or to be a palpable invasion of private right, liberty and property without constitutional warrant, the decision of the General Court as embodied in the statute must stand."

MR. HAYS PROPOSED AS MOTION PICTURE HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, said here before leaving for Washington that he would confer, on January 14, with leaders in the motion picture industry and then give his answer to their proposal that he accept a position related to that industry, as the position of Judge Landis is related to baseball.

The position would carry a salary of $150,000 annually on a three-year contract. Mr. Hays said the main objective of the position would be to help the motion picture men through a new organization to raise the tone of the industry, to uplift it morally and to increase the interest of the public.

Several of the large film companies for some time have been planning a new organization to supplant, if not to reorganize, the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, and it is understood that if Mr. Hays accepts, he will be legal and business head of this organization.

CHANGES PLANNED FOR ELLIS ISLAND

More Comfort for Immigrants to Be Sought by Increasing Number of Welfare Workers and Remodeling Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Recommendations to improve conditions on Ellis Island have been made by the volunteer advisory committee on immigration, and Robert E. Tod, commissioner of immigration, will put them into effect at once.

This committee was appointed by W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General, last June and made a survey of conditions. While the report has no binding effect it has been approved and made official by the commissioner-general, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. The principal recommendations are:

Designation of an official director of information, in charge of welfare work; appointment of interpreters having social work training, for service among those awaiting inspection, and development of a plan for systematic interchange of permissible information between those detained and their friends, and between members of families when separated from each other; separate quarters with special conveniences for women with young children, with trained workers in charge; separate religious services for all classes of immigrants as required; authorized representatives of private welfare organizations who may assist in welfare work after they have been duly examined, and some welfare workers to be on duty at all times, instead of during the day only; when aliens are debarred and are to be deported, the reason shall be explained to them, and to relatives and friends, wherever practicable.

Commissioner Tod says that under the new plan official interpreters will meet arriving aliens when they are put on board the barges which convey them to Ellis Island, and will furnish them with information during the entire period of detention. Immigrants, instead of being held on the barge until inspection has been made, will be taken to commodious receiving rooms in the main immigration building, while awaiting examination. Official interpreters will also be on duty in the receiving rooms.

A large room on the ground floor of the main building is to be used as a day room for detained women with children, with conveniences for the care of children, and both mothers and children will have access to recreation grounds, equipped as playgrounds. Other large rooms with porches overlooking the bay will be available as day rooms for other immigrants, so that those detained for any length of time will have pleasant day quarters.

Another large outside room is to be equipped for a dormitory for those women and children who are now obliged to occupy the general dormitories.

PAY WITHHELD OF TRANSIT COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With less than half a dozen city and county offices held by Republicans, the first full day of Mayor John F. Hylan's second term was marked yesterday by the refusal of the new Tammany Board of Estimate to advance the $118,000 needed to meet the balance of the Transit Commission's salaries for 1921.

Only the comptroller and the president of the borough of Manhattan voted for the appropriation, on the ground that the commission's expenses were mandatory on the city. Some of the opponents, including the Mayor, took occasion to protest the commissioners' action in raising their salaries.

CALIFORNIA COLLECTS BIG INHERITANCE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—One of the largest inheritance taxes ever paid into the Treasury of this State was ordered here recently, by Judge S. E. Crow, in the estate of Charlotte Bowditch. The property consists of real estate and personal property totaling $360,527.61, the tax on which is $41,047.83.

The settlement of this particular estate has been of great importance as an instance of the taxation of the heirs of an estate who live in another state than the one containing their inherited property. The Bowditch property is almost entirely in the State of Massachusetts, while the Misses Baylor, and some of the other lesser heirs, reside in the State of California, in Santa Barbara.

PAPERS ARE ASKED TO STUDY LABOR

Bureau of Industrial Research Urges Press to Investigate Its Own Equipment for Handling News of Working Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A challenge to the initiative of the press, urging the press to lead the public through its plant and see how the wheels go round which grind out Labor news, is the manner in which the Bureau of Industrial Research describes its proposal that the newspapers of the United States themselves investigate their methods and standards of handling reports of industrial affairs.

The bureau recommends that "instead of each side trying to score off the other," an investigation be made according to an outline which it has submitted. This would include first, a comparative analysis of practice in covering four representative sorts of news, sports, finance, politics, Labor, comprising the number of reporters and editors in each group, their training and experience, technical equipment and standards as to what constitutes news.

Study of Labor News

Questions would go further in the Labor department and would deal in addition with a separate Labor room, subscription to Labor papers and government reports; special training of reporters, number of Labor leaders known personally, number of strikes, conventions on negotiation, union elections or conventions covered by each reporter, number of extra men competent to cover Labor.

Such an inquiry would include a comparison of average American Labor news practice with average European practice, using specific cases for illustration; for example, British reporting of the first Sankey Coal Commission with American reporting of President Wilson's bituminous coal commission. It would include comparison of average Labor news practice at present with full requirements of the job and an analysis of characteristic events.

Questions should be asked as to what facts the public desires to know; measures taken to check up claims concerning wages, hours, demands, number of strikers, number returning, violence, strike-breakers and so forth, and measures taken to cover minorities, unorthodox movements and non-English-speaking rank and file. Comparison would also be made of average practice with salient results.

Questions to Be Asked

It would be asked what classes subscribe to newspapers; if changes in treatment of Labor news cause changes in circulation, in advertising; if attempts to found Labor papers imply criticism of present practice; if working men prefer Labor papers; the reputation of the average newspaper's Labor news among employers, among workingmen; what sort of episodes or practices determine a paper's reputation; if cited episodes are well founded; if either class offers or refuses news to papers, and why; and if either class has wrecked newspapers, and why.

Such a questionnaire, the bureau believes, would be determinedly practical, of, by and for newspapers.

"Public confidence could be insured," it says, "by having a national jury of representative newspapermen to whom evidence could be submitted publicly by printing in the various papers. Most of the lines of investigation will scarcely be called controversial. They do not specify such problems as: What relation exists between the character of the ownership of newspapers and the character of news?"

The proposal follows logically the analysis of 400 issues of Pittsburgh newspapers during the steel strike, in "Public Opinion and The Strike," the second volume published by the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement.

The Pittsburgh Example

This study, the first of its kind, compares headlines, day by day, with actual facts; cites stories admitted to be false by news editors involved, specific cases where unverified stee' company assertions were published as news, strikers' claims suppressed and statements about the failure of the strike attributed to leaders who never made them.

The study also compares more than 30 full page newspaper advertisements against the strike with the viewpoint of the same papers' editorials, and finds in the 400 only one story which was the result of independent first-hand investigation.

These comparisons, the bureau states, are extended to newspapers outside of Pittsburgh and facts are set forth as actually found, during the strike, by others than reporters.

"Steel companies (very few) have replied to the Interchurch report by saying that, while it may be correct on Labor, it is unfair to the companies," says the bureau.

"A leader of the strikers finds the report right on the 'steel trust' but 'unfair to the trade unions.' Some church men find it 'correct on the newspapers,' but 'it does not do justice to the churches,' and some editors call it accurate on Mr. Gary, but 'too sweeping' in regard to newspapers."

GERMAN FLAG AGAIN FLYING IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—(By The Associated Press)—Germany's flag yesterday reappeared among those of other nations which fly from the tall buildings of New York's financial and shipping district.

It was unfurled from the same flag pole, atop No. 11, Broadway, from which it was hauled down in the spring of 1917, and marked the location of the reestablished consular offices of the new German Republic.

For more than a week representatives of Consul-General Karl Lang—temporarily chargé d'affaires of his government at Washington—had been preparing for a reopening of the office. A score or more of desks, filing cases and a couple of steel safes were moved across the hall from the office of the Swiss Consul, their custodian during the war. Among the missing furnishings was an oil painting of former Emperor William. The old consular seal had also been discarded and the stationery took on the new dress of the new Germany.

The flag yesterday waved over a scene different from that witnessed at its last appearance. Then the building was the American headquarters of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, now occupied by an American steamship firm, and the former Hamburg-American Line building a few doors north, is the New York base of the United States Shipping Board.

Just across Broadway on the façade of the United States Customs House, the shadow of the German flag prior to the war could fall upon a statue of "Germania." The war, however, caused "Germania" to disappear and in her place now stands "Belgium," remolded by the artist's chisel from the same block of marble.

RATE REDUCTION ON LIGHT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Notice has been served by the City of Providence on the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company that the present lighting rate to householders must be lowered to conform with an agreement between the company and the municipality. The agreement between the city and the lighting company stipulated that the present rate should exist until six months after the declaration of peace by the United States. The present rate went into effect on December 31, 1917. It was an advance of 7 per cent and affected 25,000 householders.

Realizing the need of an increase in rates to meet war inflation costs the city agreed with the lighting company to allow the higher charges, with the proviso that the reversion of the old rates would take place six months after the technical end of the war unless sooner reduced by the company. The date involved in the agreement, the city points out, is January 2, 1922. As the relations between the city and the lighting company have always been cordial a compliance with the Mayor's request is anticipated.

RETAILERS EXPECT BUSINESS REVIVAL

Better Prospects This Year Than Last, Members of National Retail Dry Goods Association Think, With Greater Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Retail trade prospects for this year, according to representative members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association doing business in large cities and small centers, are considered better than for 1921. Recovery is expected to be gradual with large sales volume expected from early fall until the close of the year. More stable business conditions are expected with prices little changed.

During the past year retail merchants took the smallest net profits on which they could do business, Lew Hahn, managing director of the association, states, adding that any decline in prices must originate with the manufacturer, whose reductions the retailer can pass on to the consumer. The opinion is that the other factor capable of bringing about a reduction of commodity prices is lower freight rates.

New England anticipates general improvement as unemployment in local industries decreases. Merchants would welcome lower prices, but as a rule they expect stiffening prices with a slight drop in certain lines and maintenance of prices on standard, advertised brands of merchandise.

Retailers in middle Atlantic states look forward to gradual improvement with a decided turn during late summer and great activity in the fall. They expect a gradual decline in prices unless this is checked by manufacturers.

The south is divided on the retail outlook. Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Atlanta and Birmingham are optimistic, counting on a favorable spring and larger fall sales. The south as a whole expects lower prices.

The middle west, except for Cleveland, Ohio, where slow recovery is expected, looks for general improvement and gradual stabilization of prices. Grand Rapids reports activity in furniture factories, which is said to augur well for confidence in general revival of business.

The year looks favorable to the west, although improvement is not expected before the end of spring. Freight rate reduction is considered an important factor there, as the belief is that lower transportation charges will stimulate manufacturing and buying.

Exceptional business is expected next fall on the Pacific coast, confidence being based on the hope of large crops and on the belief that unemployment will by then be eliminated. Washington and Oregon anticipate light spring and summer trade because of inactivity in mining and low prices obtained for agricultural products. Heavy demand for lumber is expected in Washington and renewal of mining operations on the northwest coast. Retailers there look for gradual price decline as wages and freight rates are adjusted.

KLANSMEN MUST UNMASK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Following a recent demonstration of four alleged Ku Klux Klansmen, the police commissioner of this city has issued a statement to the effect that anyone hereafter appearing in public with his face covered will be ordered by the police to unmask and, failing to do so, he will be arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

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JAMAICANS SCORE ALIEN LAND BILL

Memorandum to Undersecretary Wood Pleads for British Capital, Rail Electrification and Agricultural Loan Bank

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The visit of the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, took place recently. Accompanied by Major Ormsby-Gore, M. P., and Mr. R. A. Wiseman of the Colonial Office staff, he has received a large number of deputations representing every class and section of the community. There have been handed to him also memorials, memorandums, petitions, and individual letters. Beginning at Kingston, the capital, the party has visited practically every part of the island, and met assemblies of the people at every important center. These centers include Spanish Town, the old capital, Port Antonio, the center of the banana district, Falmouth in Trelawney, once the great sugar region, and now struggling to obtain railway connection, Montego Bay, Mandeville, one of the island's beauty spots, and many other places.

The representations made to Mr. Wood range from parochial matters to questions affecting the whole island, some of them related to the whole British West Indies, some dealing with questions of change in the Administration, and in the Constitution. Seldom indeed has such general, deep and enthusiastic interest been shown here in public matters as has been the case in regard to this visit.

The memorandum presented by the Jamaica Imperial Association, founded in 1917, presents probably, the most comprehensive view of matters of major importance. This association has in its membership men who represent about three-fourths of the invested British wealth in Jamaica. Of the 14 elected members of the Legislature, seven belong to this association, and through the five local associations affiliated with it, it reaches down to the smaller producers, while, affiliated itself with the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, and the British Empire's Producers Organization in London, it has a voice at the center of the Empire. Its aim is to increase production. Along with the Jamaica Agricultural Society it strongly urges that Jamaica should be in close and permanent touch with the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, and should secure visits of the Imperial Commissioner. The vote to provide for this was struck off last year by the elected members. The need of the department serving the island with its large store of technical knowledge is more than ever a necessity now that the banana borer weevil and other agricultural troubles are appearing here.

Colony Neglected by British

The next proposal is that an Agricultural State Loan Bank should be established. There are agricultural loan societies at present financed by the government, that lend money to the smaller agriculturists. A bank is needed that will do the same for the larger planters, who are, in an island so subject to natural calamities like hurricanes and floods, at times in dire need of loans to tide them over a tight place. The banks operating here do not meet the need exactly, and the larger planters not infrequently run near the rim of being bought out by alien monopolies. The Government Savings Bank, having recently been modernized, has proved highly successful, and it is proposed that it should be made the medium for the required development. It is pointed out that during the last 50 years British capital has neglected the West Indies owing to fiscal legislation in relation to sugar. While it was drawn to the United States, Argentine, and various parts of the Empire other than the West Indies, American capital, introduced for the cultivation of fruit, has obtained a portion of the best land here. Capital is required for developing the land that is British-owned, and the simplest plan is to use the colony's savings. It was proposed in 1917 that two-thirds of the deposits in the Government Savings Bank should be allowed to be invested in Jamaica in real estate or with agricultural loan societies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, decided that not more than £50,000 should be advanced to these societies. It is now asked that this bar be withdrawn, and it is pointed out that at present the small savings of the island are put into private banks, and sent away to develop other countries, while "Jamaica starves for capital." It is urged that an advance department of the Government Savings Bank should be created, and financed by the issue of debentures.

Property Super-Tax Attacked

The importance of improved transportation is next dealt with. The present railway, depending on steam which depends on imported coal, serves only a small part of the island. The secret of the future, it is contended, is to electrify the railway, since the island has abundant and permanent water power. The two reports on this subject were made when material cost was very much more than it would be now. It is therefore asked that the Colonial Government secure a recognized expert to overhaul the previous estimate and to pronounce finally. The memorandum then deals destructively with the government's property super-tax introduced in 1920. By this super-tax, properties of the value of £15,000 pay £12 in addition to the ordinary property tax. At a value of £50,000 the property tax and the super-tax are each £200, and after that they part company rapidly, so that at £200,000, while the property tax is £1000, the super-tax is £4000, and at £500,000 the one is £2500, and the other is £25,000. It was pointed out that to make it commercially profitable sugar must be produced in bulk, and Jamaica must do that, or stand down; that this law will prevent contiguous estates combining to form a central factory, and that the only corporations able to face the increasing financial strain of the super-tax as the value increases to the higher figures are alien companies.

It is argued that there cannot be at present any increase of the income tax. Figures show that out of a population of 856,000 the income tax payers are only 8999. Of these those that pay in all about £600 a year are 2711, making the collections financially a loss in this class. Of the remaining 6288 only 110 have incomes over £5000, there are 541 above £2000, and 5464 between £150 and £750.

Governor Probyn Criticized

The central criticism of the present Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, is that the proposals which he brings forward are not carefully thought out. The Alien and Alien Corporations Land Tenure Law, now proposed, would provide that the Governor would have the power in Privy Council to decide whether an alien should be allowed to buy land, and also what fee should be paid for the license. It is argued that this would be a hardship to British property owners, and further that "no necessity exists for this law. Land in Jamaica is at present widely distributed, the great bulk of it being in the hands of British subjects. There are some American corporations engaged here in the work of production, and owning and leasing land for this purpose; but the investing of American capital, which is represented by these organizations, has been, in the opinion of the association, of the greatest benefit to the colony. Without the activities of these corporations, our fruit trade could not possibly have developed to its present dimensions; and but for that development the condition of Jamaica and of its population must have been seriously backward. Since the decline of the sugar industry, owing to the effect of the old German sugar bounties, no British capital to speak of has been invested in Jamaica. At the present moment there are no indications whatever of British capital being invested in the development of Jamaica's products, and it is respectfully submitted that capital for development should first be supplied or offered from British sources before the passing of a law whose practical effect will be, and is probably intended to be, the penalizing of foreign capital in this island."

The request is made that a financial expert should be sent out to report on the colony, that the present preference to West Indian sugar should be guaranteed for at least 10 years, that there should be a uniform system of currency throughout the British West Indies, and that conferences should be encouraged between the West Indian colonies on matters of common importance and common interest.

MEDICAL LIQUOR NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—In 53 of the 64 counties in South Dakota there is not a physician who has either a state or a federal license to prescribe liquor, according to Isaac Pearson, federal prohibition director of the territory. "I look forward to continued improvement rather than the contrary situation so glibly predicted by anti-prohibitionists," the director declared.

There have been 82 indictments returned by federal grand juries in South Dakota during the year, and of this number 60 were arraigned. Fifty-six of the latter number pleaded guilty to the indictments, and three of the four whose cases went to trial, were found guilty.

"The fact that so many offenders pleaded guilty testified eloquently to the efficiency of the prohibition agents in securing convicting evidence," in the opinion of Mr. Pearson. "The rigid interpretation of the search warrant law has been studiously observed, yet, so accurate has been the evidence of violations first obtained, that in only one or two instances were errors made.

"The chief offenders are those who were once the loafers, hangers-on and 'bums' of the old time saloons, and young men who are ready to do anything for 'easy money.'"

RULING ON DRAFT DOCUMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Adjutant-General of the United States Army, as custodian of the draft records, cannot be compelled to produce any of these documents if the persons by whom they were originally drawn desire to avail themselves of the secrecy afforded under the Selective Service Act, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

SHIPOWNERS ARE NOT LIABLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vessels armed or unarmed, owned, requisitioned or chartered by the federal government during the war, are not subject to damage suits under general admiralty laws after their release from public service, for losses caused by collisions while under government operation, it was held yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States.

POSTAL SERVICE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Residents of East San Diego, at a recent meeting of the Progress and Prosperity Club of that city, protested against their present postal service, which has long been declared inadequate to meet the needs of citizens there.

FIGHT PENDING ON LYNCHING BILL

Since the Measure Became Center of Attack in the House Last Month the Opposition Has Gained Considerable Headway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration forces are planning to plunge the House in debate on the Dyer anti-lynching bill today, despite the threatened renewal of a Democratic filibuster, Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, the Republican floor leader, declares.

The anti-lynching bill which precipitated one of the sharpest filibusters in the recent history of Congress just before recess, is still the unfinished business before the House. Its Democratic opponents are doing everything in their power to sidetrack it indefinitely, or else cause it to be sent back to committee for a complete overhauling.

Today being what is known as "calendar Wednesday," Mr. Mondell proposes to dispense with the consideration of personal bills and endeavor to jam the anti-lynching bill through in the 10 hours' debate allotted to it under a special rule giving the legislation a privileged status. The Treasury Department appropriation bill, first of the supply measures, is to be reported to the House today and a move will be made to take it up for consideration tomorrow. That being the case, the chances of delaying the final vote on the anti-lynching bill are favorable to southern Democrats.

Since the measure became the center of attack in the House last month, the opposition has gained considerable headway. Its clause penalizing counties wherein lynchings occur by a $10,000 fine and giving federal courts jurisdiction over all lynching outrages is held to be clearly unconstitutional by its opponents. The fact, also, that a "mob" is defined as an assemblage of five or more persons is another factor that is creating opposition to the legislation among members from industrial centers where strike casualties are frequent.

Southern Democratic leaders, such as Finis J. Garratt, Representative from Tennessee, and James F. Byrnes, Representative from South Carolina, intend to conduct another filibuster just as lively as the previous one, if Republican leaders seek again to bring up the bill on the floor of the House. The sergeant-at-arms, in that event, will find it a difficult matter to locate enough "absentees" to maintain a quorum to do business.

NATURAL SCIENTISTS BUREAU PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—In order to explain the discoveries of natural scientists in simple words, and to reach, with these discoveries as many readers of newspapers as possible, "Science Service," a distributing organization, has been formed at Washington with Dr. W. E. Ritter, head of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research at La Jolla, California, as president. This service will prepare articles covering the latest discoveries of natural scientists all over the country in plain English, for distribution to every newspaper in the United States.

The board of directors consists of three men each from the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Research Council, and three representative newspaper men, with three men representing the Scripps estate, which financed the biological laboratory at La Jolla, and is financing the "Science Service." The biological research institution at La Jolla is a part of the University of California's natural science department.

PLAN TO CURTAIL HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Bureau of Efficiency has recommended to Brigadier-General Sawyer, president of the board of hospitalization, the return of reserve officers in the Public Health Service to civil status as an economy measure, it was said yesterday at the Treasury.

Return of the reserve officers to civil status and their employment as civilian physicians in the Public Health Service would mean a saving of approximately $750,000 a year, according to the bureau's estimates. There are at present 1020 of these reserve officers on active duty with the Public Health Service.

MONTENEGRO QUEEN HONORS G. H. PAYNE

NEW YORK, New York — George Henry Payne, editor of The Forum, has been notified that he had knighthood conferred upon him in the Order of Danilo I by Queen Milena of Montenegro, for distinguished services in behalf of that country. The order was communicated through Commander Luigi Criscuola, delegate in the United States International Committee for the Independence of Montenegro. Mr. Payne is Commissioner of Taxes and Assessment in New York City.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS STRIKE

CHICAGO, Illinois — Approximately 3400 members of the Photo-Engravers Union in 36 cities of the country went on strike yesterday in protest against a wage reduction or lengthening of working hours, according to reports to the headquarters here of the American Photo-Engravers Association. Employers sought to reinstate the 48-hour week at the present rate of pay, or to reduce wages $5, allowing the present 44-hour week to continue. The union declined to accept the change.

BEECH NUT SELLING METHOD UNLAWFUL

The Supreme Court of the United States Reverses Decision of Lower Court and Upholds Federal Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The practice of the Beech Nut Packing Company in its selling methods was found by the Supreme Court yesterday to be in restraint of trade and in violation of law.

The court reversed the decision of the lower courts and held the Federal Trade Commission was within its rights in ordering the company to discontinue its practices. The methods of the company, Justice Day stated in delivering the opinion, suppressed competition.

He stated that the order of the commission is too broad and the court prescribed a form of order to be followed in the future. Justices Holmes, McKenna, McReynolds and Brandeis dissented.

The case in which the opinion was rendered was brought by the Federal Trade Commission to enforce an order upon the Beech Nut Packing Company to discontinue its selling practices. The circuit court of appeals for the second circuit found the company's methods lawful, finding that the sales made by the company were unconditional, with no restrictions as to resale prices, but that it refused to continue business with those who did not maintain the prices it suggested.

Justice Day stated that the system of merchandising of the company showed a tendency that was dangerous in hindering competition. He stated that the facts showed the company's practices went far beyond the refusal to sell goods to persons who failed to sell at set prices as in the Colgate case. The company's methods, he said, were "a scheme to restrain the natural flow of commerce."

The court's decision provides that the Federal Trade Commission "should have required the company to cease and desist from carrying into effect its so-called beech-nut policy by cooperative methods in which the respondent and its distributors, customers and agents, undertake to prevent others from obtaining the company's products at less than the prices designated by it:

"(1)—By the practice of reporting the names of dealers who do not observe such re-sale prices.

"(2)—By causing dealers to be enrolled upon lists of undesirable purchasers, who are not to be supplied with the products of the company unless and until they have given satisfactory assurances of their purpose to maintain such designated prices in the future.

"(3)—By employing salesmen or agents to assist in such plan by reporting dealers who do not observe resale prices, and giving orders of purchase only to such jobbers and wholesalers as sell at the suggested prices and refusing to give such orders to dealers who sell at less than such prices, or who sell to others who sell at less than such prices.

"(4)—By utilizing numbers and symbols marked upon cases containing their products with a view to ascertaining the names of dealers who sell the company's products at less than the suggested prices, or who sell to others who sell at less than such prices in order to prevent such dealers from obtaining the products of the company.

"(5)—Or by utilizing any other equivalent cooperative means of accomplishing the maintenance of prices fixed by the company."

DEPOSIT CLAIMED TO BE A NATURAL SOAP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LEHI, Utah—A deposit of what is claimed by geologists to be mineral soap has been opened three miles west of Moside near the shores of Utah Lake. The substance is in clay form and resembles closely in appearance common laundry soap.

The deposit is said by geologists to be a volcanic formation. Its saponaceous qualities are due to the fact that the ash was precipitated in the bottom of a prehistoric lake, where the animal life in the waters became a part of the deposit. Besides the principal elements of aluminium and silica, the material contains phosphate, magnesia and potash. The deposit covers an area of approximately 100 acres and open cuts and shafts reveal a thickness ranging from 15 to 20 feet.

About two miles north of the deposit is located the mammoth kaolin beds, specimens from which were awarded gold medal prizes at the San Francisco fair. Although the material resembles the kaolin, when given a test for porcelain manufacturing it failed to prove successful.

EXCHANGE PLAN PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A message to the South American sections of the Inter-American High Commission, setting forth the plan of the United States with respect to the exchange situation of the two Americas, has been practically completed, it was said yesterday at the commission. The message, it was said, would probably go forth from the United States section of the commission within a few days.

HOUSING SHORTAGE STILL A PROBLEM

Massachusetts Commission Finds Emergency Rent Laws Needed —Would Make Arbitrary Control of Food Prices Criminal

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indicating that housing stringency is not, in its opinion, ameliorated, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life recommends to the General Court that emergency rent laws be extended for varying periods. With regard to food the commission recommends "that it be made a criminal offense for a producer to arbitrarily control the resale price or discriminate against a dealer in the distribution of commodities that are necessaries of life."

Prefacing its recommendations with a review of the situation, the commission notes the dependence of the industries of Massachusetts on outside sources both for the bases of power, heat and light and for food. Transportation costs add to the costs of living, it is pointed out, and aid to agricultural development should be encouraged; while the super-power project for the Atlantic seaboard may be viewed with satisfaction. The future depends on making living costs comparable with competitors and using more mechanical power, it is asserted.

After investigation, the commission avers, it has reached the conclusion that the meaning of the word "profiteer" is—"The other fellow." It is asserted that some speculation is unavoidable in operations involving future delivery and that merchants are entitled "to whatever profit they may make in the legitimate operation of their business, providing market quotations are followed downward in the same ratio as they are followed upward." Protection for the public is urged, however, against persons who speculate and interfere with normal distribution.

Industrial Conditions

Marveling at the results of study, the commission points to conditions where overhead expense and non-productive labor consumes a large proportion of the total receipts. It is added that "the abnormal profits which some concerns find necessary on account of over-capitalization, overhead expense or non-productive labor prevent efficiency in productive labor and cause unduly high wages." Pointing out that return of competitive labor conditions has caused unemployment, the commission differs with the idea of inaugurating extensive public works on the ground that taxes would have to be increased with a retarding effect on recovery.

Faulty adjustment of retail prices to wholesale prices is pointed to as one of the most significant features of the year, having been slow, irregular and not yet complete. It has checked business revival. The commission asserts the conviction that many retail dealers are to blame for determining sales prices by replacement costs, for not conducting business with high efficiency, and for putting on too many "frills." Pointing out that the public is using its power of limiting demand, the commission emphasizes the value of thrift, and urges city, state and nation to set an example of economy.

Taking up "shelter" in its recommendations, the commission declares the need to be for one, two and more family houses costing less than $12,000. Until, however, new construction warrants repeal, it is urged that emergency rent laws—not in any way discouraging new building—be extended in two cases; and it is asked that the law setting 25 per cent as a maximum increase be repealed. Landlords, it is said, are taking the law as giving them the authority to make the increase annually. In view of many new schemes for cooperative ownership of homes or apartments, the commission suggests that the "building and sale of houses or apartments under a plan of cooperative share or stock ownership should be under the supervision of the Bank Commissioner."

Coal Recommendations

Turning to coal the commission affirms the belief that "uncertain transportation, excessive prices, Labor difficulties, and wholesale abrogation of coal contracts during the past generation make it necessary that the bituminous coal market be kept in equilibrium by competition with petroleum or water power." The commission adds that while opinion differs as to the extent of the supply of anthracite, the fact remains that so long as Massachusetts and other states remain dependent on Pennsylvania for this coal they must pay the price.

In the light of this, the commission recommends that the Legislature appropriate the sum of $10,000 for the period of three years to study and report on the substitution of bituminous coal for anthracite, as well as to compile and classify instructions for its use. It is also urged that some state agency continue to compile statistical data on the receipts in the State of coal and other fuel.

With regard to food the commission asserts that it "finds that free play of competition in fixing retail prices of several food commodities has been influenced by the producers and wholesalers." It is therefore recommended that this be made a criminal offense. Investigation looking to the encouragement of live stock growing within the Commonwealth is urged. Continued preparation of living costs levels as the function of some state agency, and authorization of emergency posts of food, fuel and other administrators in period of emergency, are two other recommendations for legislation.

CALIFORNIA TRUCKS MUST SERVE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Motor truck companies must serve the general public and not special shippers under contract, the California State Railroad Commission has just ruled. Public necessity and convenience, rather than the private convenience or benefit of the carrier or shipper, must be shown in order to obtain a certificate permitting the establishment and operation of motor truck lines, according to this ruling, which was made on the application of the Monterey-San Francisco Express Company for a certificate to operate contract motor express service from San Francisco to San Juan, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel City and Carmel Heights. The company was granted a certificate to operate as a common carrier of fish between Monterey and San Francisco, but the remainder of the application was denied on the ground that present service is adequate.

DESTROYERS SAIL FOR CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The destroyer tenders Blackhawk and Bridgeport sailed south yesterday as the first unit of the Atlantic fleet, with headquarters at Brooklyn Navy Yard, which will gather off Cuba for torpedo practice.

RAIL EQUIPMENT FAR BELOW NORMAL

Tracks Abandoned in Four Years Total 1270 Miles—Only 828 New Locomotives and 33 New Passenger Cars in 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the last four years 1270 more miles of railroads have been abandoned than have been built, and since 1907 there has not been even an approximation to adequate maintenance of equipment, it is stated in the annual handbook of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, issued at headquarters here.

Physical condition of the transportation systems and the shape of their finances up to last July are covered by the report. Its figures on the supply and state of repair of the rolling stock indicates a severe strain in store for the railroads when the industrial world regains its stride.

Where normal conditions require the building and installation of at least 3000 locomotives yearly, the number reported by the compendium for 1920 was 2022 built, the number installed 2162, and the number retired 1334.

"This would leave the railroads with only 828 new locomotives on hand January 1, 1920," says the handbook, "with the balance of tractive power from one to 50 years old, and half of it in a stage of obsolescence unparalleled in the annals of American railways.

"Is it any wonder that on June 15, 1921, out of a total of 64,659 locomotives of class I roads only 41,445 were reported as serviceable, and 20 per cent, or 12,551, were reported as out of service, requiring more than 24 hours for repairs.

"Normal conditions require the building and installation of 2000 new passenger cars annually. Car builders report the construction of 1272 passenger service cars in 1920, although the reports of this bureau show only 567 installed and 834 retired—a balance of only 33 new cars to take care of more than 1,000,000,000 passenger journeys a year.

"The freight car situation is equally unsatisfactory. Where 100,000 new cars a year will not begin to replace the normal percentage worn out and destroyed in the service, only 60,955 were reported built in 1920 and the number of bad order cars on June 15, 1921, was 346,861, or 15 per cent."

The report says the newer locomotives and cars are larger, but tonnage capacity and tractive power are far behind normal traffic demands.

STATE ENFORCEMENT ACT RECOMMENDED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Passage of a state prohibition enforcement act in line with the eighteenth amendment was recommended by Gov. Emery J. San Souci yesterday in his message to the General Assembly, which began its 1922 session. While the wisdom of adopting the amendment, he said, "is still open to question" it is the law of the land and should be respected and enforced. Other recommendations by the executive included passage of laws to curb rent profiteering, legislation to provide additional facilities for the enlargement of public education, further regulation of automobiles and automobile operators and strengthening of the working men's compensation act.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

1851 1922

OUR FAMOUS

Birthday Sale

This Year Will Begin

Wednesday, January 4

and Continue for 3 full Weeks

Each Day of the Sale We Shall Offer About

265 New Fresh Bargain Lots

Making a Total for the Three Weeks of a Larger Number of Values Than We Have Ever Offered in Any Previous Year.

Each and every day—even the last one—the bargains will be just as extraordinary and the stock of these bargains just as complete as on the first day of the sale. And bear in mind that BIRTHDAY BARGAINS ARE PRACTICALLY ALL NEW GOODS AT MARKED DOWN PRICES.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1922

SPAIN'S FOREIGN LEGION IN MOROCCO

Authoritative Statement Presented to Refute Charges of Hardships Imposed by Officers Upon "Foreign Recruits"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—In view of the marked disparity that exists among the published accounts upon the treatment meted out to foreign recruits to the Foreign Legion or Tercio Extranjero (one speaks of "foreign recruits" because after all the regiment consists chiefly of Spaniards) now on active service in Morocco, and the extraordinary statements that have been made concerning alleged cruelties inflicted upon these foreign recruits by Spanish officers, and the hardships they have been obliged to endure, resulting in their final appeal to be discharged and their subsequent remarkable declarations made to foreign newspapers, an authoritative statement on the Spanish side has been sought. The Spanish Government at the present time is engaged in an inquiry concerning the allegations made against Spanish officers in the Foreign Legion, and a report may be expected when the results are known. In the meantime the following statement, while in no sense official, comes from an authoritative and fully informed source, and may be taken to indicate the Spanish defense to allegations and suggestions that have been made:

Wrong Inferences Drawn

The first thing to say in answer to the charges is that neither the Legion nor the Morocco war is a subject complete in itself so far as foreign critics are concerned. Certain foreign newspapers of an influential character have persistently underrated or maligned the Spanish effort in Morocco, not merely in regard to the present campaign but for years past. Everything of good that Spain has done, and surely she has done some good, has been completely ignored, and everything that has turned out bad—as many things, even with the best intentioned efforts, must necessarily do—has been seized upon and enormously exaggerated. Especially in headlines has a wrong inference been suggested from statements of what has taken place. Thus, above a telefram from Tangier stating that the Spaniards only held Melilla and its outskirts, there was printed in a newspaper of great responsibility the headline "All that is left to Spain." This was palpably intended to convey the idea that Melilla and its outskirts was all that Spain then possessed in Morocco, and did convey that impression.

Tangier Source of Misinformation

If the foreign readers were more enlightened upon some of the most elementary features of the physical and political geography of North Africa, such statements could cause no harm, but it is difficult to avoid the idea that those who conduct this campaign against Spain take advantage of this lack of knowledge on the part of those whom they guide, many of whom would not call to mind, upon reading such a statement as this, that Melilla is at one end of Spanish Morocco and is like a little zone in itself, while at the other end is the wide area including Ceuta, Tetuan, Larache and other important centers, which is in full possession of the Spaniards and where, in face of great difficulties, the work of pacification and progress is being conducted. In this section, from Ceuta to Tetuan, there is the finest railway in the whole of North Africa, and the public establishments are admitted by all who have seen them to be models of their kind. All this, according to the report referred to, apparently did not exist.

When Spain suffered the first shock of the Melilla outbreak in July these critics, unfriendly as they must be considered, suggested at once that it was the end of Spanish rule in Morocco, and valedictory articles were published. Much of this kind of thing emanates from Tangier where certain correspondents are notoriously unfriendly to Spain and equally notoriously the most fervent and enthusiastic admirers of another foreign power with which Spain at all times desires to work in the utmost harmony.

Since that time in July the utmost publicity has been given to every insignificant incident suggestive of a hitch in the Spanish progress, while intelligence concerning the splendid progress made by the Spanish army in most unexpected and difficult conditions, and the many fine feats of arms, have been ignored though full information upon them was available.

Hints Intended for Spain

The claim here of partiality or bias would be stupid, if no reason could be assigned. But it has to be remembered that Spain is not the only European nation with interests in Morocco, and that for a long time past, and especially in recent months, she has been engaged in a difficult political problem concerning Tangier, the possession of which is desired by herself on the one side and by the other European power on the other. In this controversy it is constantly urged against Spain that she is inefficient, incapable of controlling her zone, and unable to carry out her mission properly. If this were really established to the satisfaction of the world, then Spain would be morally, and perhaps juridically, obliged to retire, and in such case the other foreign power, already in possession of half of Morocco, would presumably take her place.

There is little secrecy about the ambition of this power to gain ultimately the possession of the whole of Morocco, and indeed, as a matter of a distant ideal, the whole of North Africa. There have been made, indeed, hints from time to time that the Spanish might like to be bought out. These hints, and the constant criticisms and calumnies, have induced much unrest among Spaniards concerning Morocco, especially when there has been a disposition in Spain to be pessimistic about this enterprise, a mood largely resulting from the events of more than twenty years ago and half an instinct that foreign possessions bring little good fortune with them. To all this it is to be added that the newspaper elements that thus circulate what is bad for Spain and do not circulate what is good for her, and which persistently exaggerate the bad, are keenly devoted to the cause of that other foreign power, whose interests they are engaged in furthering and stimulating in every possible way. In the propagation of such interests they hesitate at nothing.

Judgment by Default

It follows that in the pursuit of this policy, Spain has to be ruthlessly sacrificed. The great fault of Spain is that, from a lack of understanding of modern methods, especially in regard to the use of the press, and also from a feeling that it did not matter, she has neglected to take such official means of making reply as she might have done, and too often judgment has seemed to go against her by default.

The affair of the Foreign Legion is thus already half explained. A large part of the statements carry their own denial on the face of them. Whatever the Spaniards may be, or may be thought to be, it is impossible to imagine that any white officers could be guilty of all that is alleged against Spanish officers in this case. Spanish officers are not famous for lack of chivalry, and it is quite impossible to believe that these officers, educated men, would thus behave toward the subjects of a great foreign power, with which Spain is most friendly and with which she most earnestly desires to remain on the best possible terms of friendship, knowing full well what the consequences must inevitably be.

Treatment of Legionaries

The foreign legionaries were tempted to recruit in the first place in the ordinary way of finding employment, or in a spirit of adventure, or both. Before enlisting they were informed of the duration of their service, their enlistment gratuity, their daily pay, the nature and amount of their food, and other details concerning the condition of the campaign, and every promise, undertaking or obligation in this connection has been strictly carried out. But almost as soon as the men came to Ceuta reports appeared in the foreign papers indicating that they were dissatisfied with their pay and that it was not what they bargained for. This pay, let it be said, was equal to what was paid to soldiers in big European armies before the world war. Men who served during the latter at the much higher rates that had to be paid may have felt disappointed at the rates paid to Spanish soldiers in Morocco, and not unreasonably or unnaturally so. But Spain makes no pretense to being able to organize armies and conduct campaigns on the scale of the great European military powers and at corresponding expense, nor has she any ambition in this direction.

As to the remainder of the details in the general allegation against the Spanish officers and the treatment of the legionaries, it has to be said that they are evidently very fantastic, grossly exaggerated, or entirely false. Campaign conditions in Morocco are inevitably difficult and trying, Spanish soldiers are accustomed to these conditions, and by their physical attributes and attainments not only do not find them difficult but are happy and contented in them.

Friendly Cooperation

The report that Spanish officers treat their soldiers like dogs is not only false, but a very wicked libel. The campaign abounds in stories of the fine and friendly cooperation between officers and men; look at the thrilling story of General Navarro and the other Spanish besieged at Monte Arruit, a story which for illustration of brotherhood between officers and men in military endeavor is, as good as anything in history. But the conditions are difficult, and adventurers who came out thinking perhaps that they were to have a pretty picnic in a sunny land and be billeted in gorgeous eastern palaces have been very sadly disillusioned. Morocco is not what distant dreamers imagine it to be; it is a rugged, harsh country, and campaigning in it must inevitably be trying. Disappointed, many of the legionaries wished to return home. They were met in the most reasonable way.

Even granted that their view of the pay conditions was reasonable, and also that they found the food and conditions of existence disagreeable to them, was it possible that exceptions could be made in their favor, and the pay and standard of living of the entire Spanish army raised to suit them, for obviously in the interests of discipline no differentiation could be made in favor of the foreigners? If it was as bad for everybody as the foreign legionaries are reported to have said, is it to be believed that there would be any fighting power in the Spanish army?

Difficult Conditions

Now these foreign legionaries returned to their native land in this state of disappointment. They were received there by some who were, for the reasons already explained, quite willing to make the most of any statements that might reflect injuriously upon Spain. The returned soldiers had also to make some sort of justification for their return, or they would look foolish. There was the atmosphere, there the conditions. Sensational stories were wanted, and they were produced with alacrity and made the most of.

The difficulty of conditions and circumstances has been admitted, and beyond doubt the men had to bear unexpected discomforts which could not be avoided in present circumstances in Morocco. This causes the insertion of a particle of truth into the general mass of distorted and inaccurate statement, and a complete refutation in such circumstances is made extremely difficult. Let some of the accusers remember now how in the course of the European war many terrible complaints went home of the treatment meted out to soldiers by their own superior authorities, and how these complaints were explained. And finally, with consideration for what was stated at the beginning, let it be remembered, that if all these statements were literally and entirely true, another point would be made in the case against the Spanish having any control in Morocco. After all, from the foreign point of view, that may be the main thing.

EGYPTIAN COTTON GROWERS AROUSED

Tax Imposed by United States Government on Long-Staple Cotton Imports Is Protested

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—In view of the present small demand for high grade Egyptian cotton, considerable agitation is being fostered by the commercial community as represented by the Egyptian Cotton Growers Association and the Egyptian General Agricultural Syndicate against the extension from November, 1921, to February, 1922, of the imposition of the supertax levied on all imports into the United States of cotton of a staple more than one and three-eighths inches in length.

Naturally this tax, which is equal to $7 per cantar (about 100 pounds lint) is for the purpose of protecting by a tariff wall the new development of Pima cotton grown in Arkansas under expensive conditions of irrigation and labor. It is, however, equally natural that the tax should be much resented in Egypt, as in recent years the United States has been importing considerable quantities of the highest grade Sakellaridis cotton for the manufacture of motor car tires especially, and it was this brisk demand which enabled growers of that variety to realize a substantial premium over others.

Egyptian Government's Interest

The rumor that the tax in question is to be made permanent has prompted the representative organizations to make energetic protests to American spinners, and it is understood the Egyptian Government is taking up a strong attitude. That the subject merits consideration is undeniable. It is well known that for several years the average yield per acre in Egypt's high grade cotton areas has been falling, so that this year it will be probably one of the lowest on record, seeing that the average yield per acre for the whole of Egypt promises to be but little over 3 cantars.

There are many causes for this decrease in the yield, one of the most important being the fact that the high grade Sakellaridis cotton, the best cotton in the world with the exception of the almost insignificant Sea Island crop, is a low yielder. Yet all who have studied the Egyptian cotton problem are convinced that as the Egyptian crop is not a large one, comparatively speaking, and as, in consequence its price, if of the same quality as American, would be dependent on that market, the rôle of the Egyptian grower must be that of a specialist, and consequently quality rather than quantity must be his aim. To convince the fellah, or cultivator, that this is really to his interest is not very easy when he sees not only his yield diminishing but also his premium on his high grade produce depreciating. Were he to give way to the temptation to grow more prolific but lower quality cottons, the well-deserved reputation of Egyptian cotton would undoubtedly suffer.

Tariff Walls Not Durable

At the same time, it should be borne in mind by local producers that artificial tariff walls are not permanent constructions. In the present case it is obvious that, if America persists in maintaining the tax, her Arkansas growers may benefit for a few years, but, because of the high price of the raw material, her manufacturers would find themselves seriously handicapped in competing with goods made in countries where such cotton could be obtained more cheaply. Further, if Egyptian produce were reduced, America would suffer considerably, as she cannot grow all her own requirements of this quality for very many years to come, if at all. While, then, it is well that all the facts should be clearly exposed, it seems probable that, should any unsettlement of the Egyptian cotton market be experienced through American legislation, the effect would be but temporary, for first-class produce will always be worth buying.

On the whole it is very satisfactory to hear that an arrangement has been made between the American Shipping Board and the Liverpool liners with regard to the cotton-carrying trade, especially that destined to American ports from Egypt. While details are not yet to hand to show how this agreement will affect the public in Egypt, representations have already been made to the government and through the local press demanding that the interests of the growers should be adequately protected. Freights for Egyptian cotton have in the past been considerably higher than those demanded for shipping general merchandise from Black Sea ports, for instance, and the feeling has arisen that the shipping companies have been inclined to consider wealthy Egypt with her valuable cotton crop a very profitable preserve. As the grower in reality pays the freight, it is not unnatural that he should now be asking that he should have a voice in discussing the question of freights to the main markets of his produce.

POSITION OF LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN

Its Growing Strength, Which Resulted in Coalition of the Older Parties During the War, Must Soon Be Reckoned With

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Some people had their equanimity disturbed by the recent announcement in bold type in a certain periodical that led to the belief that the country was on the point of electing a Labor Prime Minister. Delving into the details, one gathered that the appointment was not an accomplished fact but rather in the nature of a lively and promising possibility if the conference between the British Government and the representatives of Sinn Fein failed to reach agreement on the Irish question and Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the country. In the event, a not unlikely contingency, that the Labor Party would be returned to the House of Commons in sufficient numbers to form a majority, a Labor Cabinet would be certain to grant an Irish republic to the South and West, if not to the whole of Ireland.

It may be confidently asserted that responsible Labor is not anxious to be embroiled by the throes of a general election—particularly on the troubles of Ireland. When the condition of Ireland was as like civil war as "made no odds," when the morning papers told of ambushings, hatred and reprisals, the Labor Party was loud and sincere in its criticism of the Irish secretary's policy. The party's action in sending a deputation to Ireland, and subsequent tactics and publicity, doubtless had as much to do with the calling of a truce as the King's speech in Belfast to the Unionists of Ulster. With the sword sheathed and the meeting of the representatives of the two nations in solemn and hopeful conference, and with the government's position defined in clear and precise terms, Labor, right down deep in the bottom of its heart, does not honestly believe that it could improve upon the government's policy. How a responsible journal could attempt to frighten its readers into the belief that Labor might jeopardize the position of England is beyond the ken of those conversant with Labor politics.

Labor's Stand on Ireland

To the problem of Ireland the Labor Party conference at Brighton devoted much of its time and energy, and what it had to say is recorded so that the world—including the journal in question—may know. It may be true that the Labor Party would grant an Irish republic providing the people of Ireland demanded it as the result of an "election by proportional representation of an entirely open constituent assembly." But Labor has all along insisted—with as much emphasis as the government's supporters—that the Constitution should be framed in a manner that would guarantee to England freedom from anxiety, inasmuch as Ireland should not become a military or naval menace to these shores.

After all, that is the fear which lies at the root of the government policy, and is the underlying doctrine that shapes and fashions the attitude of the British representatives. Upon that point there is little to choose between Mr. Lloyd George and J. R. Clynes. And nobody knows that better than the chairman of the Labor Party, which explains why the latter desires to avoid a general election, and also accounts for the support given to the Prime Minister in the division which the revolt of a section of Unionist members forced the government to adopt.

Labor Has Not Hindered Parleys

Incidentally, the circumstances which led the Labor Party into the same lobby as the government reveals the former in a more favorable light than is usually thrown upon the opposition. It has been an almost invariable custom for the opposition benches to vote against the government—right or wrong; it is the traditional function of those seeking power to urge that they know of a better method of handling a subject than that pursued by those in office, and that they simply live to be given an opportunity of demonstrating their superiority.

The irreconcilables among the Unionists, who recently challenged the present government, reckoned without the Labor Party, whom they judged would jump at the chance of an attempt to defeat the government. To the credit of the party it has to be recorded that neither in the country nor in the House of Commons has any responsible member uttered a word that might hinder the negotiations or embarrass those to whom has been given the delicate task of bringing the gulf between the demands of both peoples.

Labor's Opponents Multifarious

Despite reports to the contrary, Labor has come through the municipal polls with creditable success when all the factors are taken into consideration. True, it has had severe reverses in certain towns, but on the whole the party has more than held its own; and this in spite of the fact that the two orthodox political parties have almost everywhere patched up their quarrels in an effort to defeat the Labor nominees. Liberals and Conservatives, Progressives and Moderates, Radicals and Municipal Reformers, staggered with the growing numbers of Labor votes, have merged themselves into innocent non-party, non-political organizations, with such simple titles as the "Ratepayers Association" or "Municipal Society," with the object of defeating Trade Union and local Labor Party candidates.

The coalition of the two historic parties Labor has always regarded as an inevitable step in the march of progress, in the triumph of Labor to capture the reins of office. Where Labor has been defeated it will be found that in numerous instances this is due not so much to a decrease in the number of its supporters, as to the fact that this is the first time that Labor nominees have had a straight fight. Three-cornered contests have been avoided by its opponents; to return to them would simply mean placing Labor in power.

Entry of Communists

The party, however, is threatened with three-cornered contests in consequence of the intervention of the Communist Party, which is credited with a desire to take part in all municipal and parliamentary elections. It would be interesting to learn where the money is to come from; funds derived solely from the contributions of the members of the Communist Party would not suffice to fight one fair-sized industrial borough.

It is a debatable point whether the intervention of Communists would not strengthen the prospects of Labor nominees, as, in their eagerness to keep the latter out, the Municipal Reformers have branded Trade Unionists, Laborites, and Socialists as all Communists and Bolsheviki, so that the appearance of a real "sea-green incorruptible" would at least have the effect of clearing the air and of giving the electors an opportunity of listening to the true gospel and differentiating for themselves.

HOUSING DEMAND IN NEW ZEALAND

Shortage of Dwellings Appears to Be Partly, at Least, Result of Restrictive Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The housing problem in New Zealand affords interesting material for the study of the effect of economic forces and social conditions on the supply of one of the primary needs. The supply of houses is far short of the demand.

Building fell off during the war, and the leeway has not been made up. Rents have risen, hundreds of houses have been turned into "flats," and more is now being paid for a single room than used to be paid for a moderate sized house. There is serious overcrowding in some parts of the cities, and municipalities are loath to order old and insanitary houses to be pulled down, for the reason that their occupants would have nowhere to live. The houses that are being built are for sale, not for letting, which means that no fresh provision is being made for the person without capital.

The government made a great display of intentions to go in for a large housing program, but it is doing comparatively little. It cannot find the money to do much. The municipalities are hampered by the same difficulty. Besides, the houses that are being erected by the state or the municipality cost more than the poor householder can well afford. This is because building is so much more expensive than it used to be. A workman used to be able to rent a house at from 12s. 6d. to a pound a week, while the charges in one of these new state or municipal houses come to about 30s.

Rent-Limiting Legislation

There are several reasons why the supply of houses for letting has been cut off. One is the interference by the state between landlord and tenant. During the war the government, in order to protect tenants, passed legislation limiting rents, and this legislation is still in force. Though it does not apply to new houses, it has had the effect of frightening the man with money to invest in house building.

Legislation has also been passed making it very difficult to evict a tenant. When the case is taken to court the magistrate has power to deny the purchaser of an occupied house his right of possession, on the ground that the occupier would suffer hardship if he were turned out. Every week such cases are argued before the courts. The owner of a house asks for possession and perhaps pleads hardship. The occupier pleads greater hardship. He cannot, he says, get another house. It is alleged that in some cases the occupier does not take much trouble to look, and that he even rejects those that are offered to him by the distracted owner. It is contended that magistrates lean rather toward the tenant than toward the owner. The inevitable result is that owners of houses decline to let them. Rather than allow a tenant to take possession and thus run the risk of not being able to get rid of him when a sale is made or the house is wanted by the owner, owners in many cases prefer to leave their houses empty while a purchaser is being found.

Less Money for House Building

Immense sums have been required of recent years by the state, local organizations and private persons for various purposes, interest has risen, and consequently there has been less money for so comparatively doubtful an investment as building houses for letting. Moreover, the standard of comfort has risen during the last 20 or 30 years. Tenants demand much better houses than they did, and the requirements in respect of sanitation have added to the cost. The cost of building has risen out of proportion to the return to the landlord. Lastly, tenants are not nearly so careful of landlords' property as they should be.

The upshot of all this is that there are not enough houses and there is no sign of there being enough. A good many houses are being built today by private enterprise, but not one is for letting. It is not surprising that there should be a demand for the encouragement of private enterprise by the removal of legislative restrictions.

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS IN AUSTRALIA GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Good roads are vital to the success of Australia's primary producers, and the day is at hand when those charged with the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth will place good roads second only to vigorous immigration and the successful exploitation of oversea markets. The first conference, held in this city, of the National Roads Association of Australia had, therefore, unusual interest. The conference, to which every state, but the Island of Tasmania, sent delegates, decided in regard to national highways that the federal government should be asked to subsidize the states for the maintenance of these important arteries.

In selecting Victoria as its meeting place, the National Roads Association chose wisely. More than any other state, Victoria has recognized the advantages of good roads and its Country Roads Board has constructed over 6500 miles of main road in eight years and is completing 2500 miles of "developmental roads." It is therefore no idle boast of the chairman of that board, W. Calder, that in less than a decade the board has advanced the country districts of Victoria by at least 50 years. Easier access to markets and better prices for products have followed in the wake of the provision of decent country roads.

The delegates to the conference gave interesting facts about the road development in their states. In New South Wales there are 97,000 miles of road, of which 36,000 miles are still unformed, but the Labor Government has now before Parliament a Main Roads Bill which provides for the expenditure of £2,000,000 on road construction, and the state ministry is showing its hearty approval of the objects and work of the New South Wales branch of the National Roads Association.

In South Australia a Roads Improvement Bill has passed through the Legislative Assembly and is now before the Legislative Council. Promises of liberal support have been received by the branch of the association from many public organizations. In Western Australia, with its more than 1,000,000 square miles of territory, there are 30,400 miles of roads and tracks, an achievement which is infinitésimal as against the huge area in the state but which represents much when the handful of population is remembered. The plea of the western state for federal assistance in making and maintaining main arterial roads can be readily understood, even from the point of view of national defense.

The conference affirmed the idea of the formation of a national council in connection with the roads association. It is hoped by many of those interested that the conference will elicit from the Prime Minister a valuable declaration of policy.

POLAND AND TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland—Before leaving for Prague recently, Mr. Skirmunt, the Polish Foreign Minister, issued a statement expressing pleasure at the conclusion of an entente between Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia, whose aims, he said, both led in the same direction and ought not to clash.

DORSET LODGE IN LONDON AS A HOST

Masons Are Asked to Lend Hand in the Restoration of "Gundulph's Tower," a Part of the Ancient Rochester Cathedral

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Brethren in the province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are leaving no stone unturned to make the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys in 1924, at which their provincial grand master, Sir Augustus Webster is to preside, a thoroughly successful one. All the lodges in the province have been asked to take part in a Masonic concert to be held at the Portsmouth Town Hall in aid of the festival.

Rochester Cathedral Restoration

No fewer than 2500 brethren assembled in Rochester cathedral a short time ago at a Masonic service organized in aid of the Rochester Cathedral Restoration Fund. The brethren, who occupied every available inch of the floor space, were all vested in their Masonic regalia, and the sight was an imposing one. Sixteen lodges took part in the service, including one, the General Gordon, consecrated only a fortnight previously. Canons Robins and Hickin, the latter assistant grand chaplain this year, and other clergymen, members of the order, conducted the service. The sermon was preached by the, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Harmer, past grand chaplain, from the words in Habbakuk, "The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it."

After dealing with some of the aims of the craft and showing that from the earliest times men set up outward signs in the form of buildings, the bishop turned to Rochester cathedral, and referred to the part the craft had taken in previous restorations. Their presence there was a proof that as Freemasons they had a part in the preservation of this ancient fabric as well as an interest in the structure of new buildings. He thought that they would like to point to some part in the restored cathedral as their contribution. One of their lodges represented there was named after Gundulph, the friend of Lanfranc and the second Norman bishop. Evidences of his great work as the originator of the Norman cathedral were abundant. But there was one building which was all his own, except for one buttress of the thirteenth century, and which required restoration more than any other. Gundulph built the tower twice the height it was today. Now its roof had gone and gradually the structure had broken away, its walls were honeycombed and a danger. Gundulph's tower silently appealed to them. It was inclosed within the walls of the cathedral, was part of the consecrated building, and it needed to have the same care and same preservation as any other part of the cathedral possessions.

Library and Museum Visited

Dorset brethren have just had a day in London, when the members of the Dorset Masters Lodge were the guests of the London Dorset Lodge and a right good time was spent by both lodges. Perhaps the most enjoyable item in the program was the visit paid to the Grand Lodge library and museum, when some of the treasures were exhibited by Librarians Hammond and Wonnacott. Time was too short for a detailed exhibition and so it was wisely decided to confine the attention to the aprons and glass.

POLISH EMIGRATION CURTAILED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland—The American Consulate in Warsaw announces that the quota for Polish subjects emigrating to the United States is now exhausted, and that no further visés will be granted before the beginning of the new emigration year on June 30, 1922. Mr. Black, Deputy Minister for Colonization of the Dominion of Canada, has arrived in Warsaw to discuss with the Polish authorities the question of Polish emigration.

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MAJOR PROBLEMS IN INDIA SET FORTH

Lord Chelmsford, Former Viceroy, Explains Magnitude of the Burdens Attaching to the Office He Recently Vacated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The views of a former Viceroy on the problems of India and on the method of conducting his great office are of more than usual interest, and at the present time, and when that Viceroy has but recently quitted his semi-regal position after piloting India through some of her most troublous times, both internally and internationally, the review of his term of office presents especially interesting features.

Viscount Chelmsford, in expressing his views recently on India during his régime, incidentally described how each day of his busy time was spent from the official standpoint. Furthermore he cleared up the position in regard to the duties and functions of his military secretary. This individual, he carefully explained, was little more than a liaison officer between himself and the commander-in-chief—in other words, as he described him, "a private secretary on the military side." He made this point quite clear because it had sometimes been alleged that the Military secretary to the Viceroy had exercised an undue effect on the question of military policy.

Administrative Reform Scheme

Lord Chelmsford's story showed that he was called upon, as are, of course others holding his exalted position, to deal with a fascinating variety of problems covering every conceivable subject. For instance, he set a special hour apart for a consultation with the Commissioner of Reforms, who is charged with the administrative details of the reform scheme which fructified into the famous Reforms Act of 1919. Lord Chelmsford was responsible for the scheme and was consequently much interested in its application to the country. Later on he would see the Secretary for Industries, who administers the new department which was called into being as a result of the report of the Industrial Commission. The setting up of this department, after the report was received, probably established an easy record in this direction.

Within a remarkably short time of the receipt of the report the local governments of India were circulated with the central government's views on the report, and hot on the heels of this document an officer was dispatched to the provinces to elicit their opinions and to discuss any points of difference. Thus these views were quickly obtained and the central government then immediately formulated their final and considered opinion in a dispatch to the Secretary of State. By the following mail steamer the president of the commission went to England on deputation to discuss the whole question with the Secretary of State, and in this expeditious manner, within a year of the publication of the report, the new department was formed and the machinery established for dealing with the development of the industries of India. This was a noteworthy result and should serve as a useful precedent to the overleisurely manner in which similar reports are adopted and acted upon.

The other officials who are interviewed during the ordinary routine of a Viceroy's life are the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary. Then the members of council have to be consulted at irregular intervals, apart from the weekly council meetings, at which the Viceroy presided. There was also the secretary to the Education Department, the secretary to the Finance Department, the secretary to the Army Department, and the political secretary. The last was a very special office, for the affairs of the states and their relations with the Government of India are peculiarly the care of the Viceroy. Lord Chelmsford, during his tenure of office, saw the creation of the Chamber of Princes, which has grown out of the annual conferences which have taken place since 1916, and one result of these conferences has been the increased opportunity for acquaintance and friendship between the Viceroy and the rulers which cannot but conduce to easier and more friendly official cooperation. It has also led to a close examination by a committee of rulers, attended by officers of the Political Department, of points of disagreement which should tend to dissipate many erroneous impressions, formed by the rulers, of the attitude of the government of India toward them.

Glad to Trade at All

The interview with the commander-in-chief, in view of the troublous times pevailing during Lord Chelmsford's régime, was of paramount importance, for there was not only the war to be discussed, but also the various frontier outbreaks.

Among the many other people of importance to be seen by the Viceroy were the law members and the president of the railway board. Concerning the interview with the Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Lord Chelmsford said that there were many who thought that they should grade their trade according to their relations with enemies, neutrals and friends, but they now found that they were only too thankful to do business with anyone.

Concerning finance Lord Chelmsford is optimistic, and said that India's financial position was a strong one and that the success of the recent loan in England and of the rupee loan in India were signal proofs of the confidence of the people generally in India's financial stability and in the continuance of the British Raj in India.

The former Viceroy also takes a confident view of the Non-Cooperation movement and said that "the foolish and impracticable character of this movement is obvious to anyone who thinks, and the question for the government was whether it should patiently allow the agitation to fail by reason of its intrinsic inanity or endeavor to deal with it by repressive action. We decided in favor of the former policy and I am confident that we are right. Each day has seen a falling away from the Non-Cooperation ranks and a rallying to the side of the government."

He stated, however, that the moment may come when the government will have to take action.

Lord Chelmsford's attitude toward the problem of the position of the Indian in the "white" dominions is characteristically optimistic, and the remedy he declared would be found "by patient exploration of the facts and steady pressure by the Government of India."

Details Most Important

The former Viceroy concluded his remarks by saying:

"I may also have brought home to you the colossal burden which is laid upon the Viceroy. No holidays for him. He is never off the chain, and wherever he goes, his work and all the paraphernalia of work accompany him. It is easy to say that he should control the policy as a whole and be careful not to be immersed in departmental detail; but he never knows from day to day what detail may not prove a matter of importance on which a wrong decision would jeopardize his own and his government's reputation. He cannot, in fact, take the risk of not studying the departmental problems which are placed before him and convincing himself that what is proposed is right. But this colossal responsibility is alleviated by the loyalty, capacity and industry of his colleagues in the government and the secretariat. I have never known work too hard for them, or hours of work too long. Their sole wish is to do their work and to do it well and, above all, not to let down their chief."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS TOPIC OF SYDNEY DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prof. J. C. Herbsman, formerly of the University of Washington and one of the visitors to the Commonwealth in connection with the inauguration of the Chautauqua system of public entertainment and education, has been the subject of a debate in the House of Representatives as a result of his address to members of the federal Parliament on Anglo-American relations.

In the course of his address, Professor Herbsman criticized the Japanese and described the so-called gentlemen's agreement covering Japanese immigration into America as a subterfuge and fraud, the result being that there were now 150,000 Japanese in the United States.

Some members of the Labor Party objected to the lecturer's remarks as provocative. While the Labor Party stood for a white Australia it did not countenance gratuitous offensiveness to the people of other nations by anyone talking under the auspices of the federal Parliament. On the other hand it was declared that the remarks of the lecturer had not been antagonistic to Japan. The debate fizzled out.

The incident, however, added interest to an interview given by Professor Herbsman to the Morning Herald in which he pointed out that Americans desired a perfect understanding with Great Britain. It was hoped that the two great powers that controlled the maritime commerce of the world were now seeing the commencement of a new diplomacy—a diplomacy of open covenants, openly and honorably carried out.

"The two peoples are bound together by ties of blood and by ideals of government," asserted the vistor. "We are also one in history, in literature, in law, in customs, and, broadly speaking, in religion as followers of the Christian faith. We are practically the same race and we should work together in rebuilding the world on a solid foundation of peace. Much will be gained when the relationship between the English-speaking people of the world is improved, and nowhere else is this better understood than in the United States. President Harding expressed the feeling and sentiment of the American nation on the occasion of the presentation by King George of a Victoria Cross as a mark of honor to an unknown American soldier who had fallen while fighting with British soldiers in the great war. The President then said that such a thing as war between America and England was unthinkable and that the two nations had joined hands in a spirit of cooperation for the preservation of peace."

Professor Herbsman explained that American sentiment was distorted at home and misunderstood abroad through the utterances of irresponsible individuals in the United States. The men who were mainly the cause of this misunderstanding were, he said, men who were as much anti-American as they were anti-British. These men followed the lead of a group of privately-owned newspapers. Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, had denounced these propagandists of ill feeling during the war as traitors to humanity, traitors to America, and traitors to the Irish cause. But the scheming extremists could not block what might be called the brotherhood movement which had taken firm root on American soil during the late war. The real thinking Americans appreciated the services of the British Navy at a critical period in the history of the United States and they recognized that the Monroe Doctrine was British in conception and in character.

PARLIAMENTARY JUBILEE IN ROME

Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Session of the Italian Senate and Chamber Is Fittingly Commemorated in the Capital

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian Parliament, and more especially the dignified Senate, whose very name inspires respect in Rome, has been commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the first session that it held in "the eternal city," after that had become the capital. Over a year elapsed after the entry of the Italian troops on September 20, 1870, before the Legislature was transferred from Florence to Rome and its two branches installed, the Senate in Palazzo Madama (the old residence of "Madame" Margaret of Parma, daughter of the Emperor Charles V), the Chamber in the Palazzo di Monte Citorio (the "Mons Acceptorii" of the thirteenth century, and later the papal tribunal), whence it was removed to the new and handsome building since the war.

Italy's real difficulties began with 1870. Her unity accomplished, the task of internal reconstruction awaited her statesmen, and the last 50 years have produced no Cavour. During this half century her most eminent parliamentarians have been Mr. Depretis, Mr. Crispi and Mr. Giolitti, the first and last essentially politicians whose skill consisted in the management of deputies, the second an imperialist on the lines of Bismarck, who came before his time. All three belonged to the Left, for the Right has produced no man of the first rank since the accession of the Left to power in 1876.

Able Financiers

This "third Italy" has had able financiers, like Quintino Sella and Mr. Luzzatti, one first-class Foreign Minister in the Marquess Visconti-Venosta, and a great parliamentary orator in Ferdinando Martini; but none of these has been a constructive statesman, although Mr. Luzzatti did splendid work for cooperative societies. Victor Emmanuel II was, however, a true prophet, when in his first speech from the throne to the eleventh Italian Legislature, then for the first time met in Rome, he said: "Economic and financial questions chiefly demand your attention. Now that Italy is constituted, we must consider how to make her prosperous by the settlement of her finances, and that cannot fail of acomplishment unless we lose that virtue of perseverance whence the nation's life arose."

Senator Tittoni, the president of the present Senate, justly recalled these words as applicable to this moment, and among those who heard him were the two survivors of Italy's first Roman Legislature, the former premiers, Senators Boselli and Luzzatti, then both deputies; for Mr. Giolitti did not enter Parliament till 12 years after Rome had become the capital, and Mr. Bonomi, the present Premier, was not yet born. Not less than 1276 senators have been created in these 50 years, which have witnessed 18 different premiers, several of whom have held office more than once, and Mr. Giolitti alone five times, for an aggregate period of over 10 years, Mr. Depretis for over eight and Mr. Crispi for over five. Besides, Mr. Giolitti has sometimes been in power even when out of office, for he has put a stop-gap in his place till it has suited him to resume the premiership. Some think that to be his attitude now.

Growth of Parties Since 1871

When the first sitting of the Legislature was held in Rome there was less need of a great parliamentary manager, for political life was much simpler. The group system did not yet exist, for there were only two parties, the Right (then in power) and the Left, which was soon to succeed it. The remark was made that the two historic parties ended their career at the foot of the Capitol, and they soon became mere historical memories. For Mr. Depretis, when the Left came into office in 1876, created the fusion, or confusion, of parties by his system of "transformismo," or "blending," which has prevailed ever since his time.

Italian ministries are never all "of one color," but often of all the colors of the rainbow. "If 'England,'" as Disraeli said, "abhors coalitions"—witness those of Fox and North in 1783, of Whigs and Peelites during the Crimean War, and of the Coalition cabinets, which have governed since 1915—Italy has had in this last half century little experience of any other form of government. The result has been lack of definite program, lack of cohesion, lack of stability, for the Cabinet is always built upon the shifting sands of a combination of rival groups.

As Mr. Trevelyan has truly said, Italians "are a democratic, not a parliamentary people." They are by temperament averse to party discipline and party organizations, to which few of them, except the Socialists, Roman Catholics and "Fascisti," belong. And until comparatively recent times those three organizations did not exist as political parties. There was no Socialist deputy till the fifteenth Legislature, that elected in 1882, when Andrea Costa, a prosperous bourgeois, was chosen for Imola. In the present chamber the Socialists and Communists, among them several workmen, number 135; in the last, the Socialists reached 156.

"Fascisti" and Their Kindred

Until 1904 Roman Catholics were forbidden "to elect or to be elected"; when Pius X released that rule a few Roman Catholics were returned to Parliament, but it was not till 1919 that the Roman Catholic "Popular" Party, thanks to its "boss," Don Sturzo, appeared at Monte Citorio with 101 deputies, increased last May to 107. As for the "Fascisti," this is the first Legislature in which they have set as a separate party, 22 strong. Their kindred, the Nationalists, who have caused so much stir, out of proportion to their numbers, are only 10 years old as a party, and have as yet figured in only three parliaments. The growth of these new parties, and especially of the Socialists and Roman Catholics, shows how much more difficult is the task which faces Mr. Bonomi in 1921 than that confronted by Lanza in 1871. The Socialists, notably under the Pelloux Government in 1899, introduced a violence previously lacking to the debates, while the Roman Catholics in the last, and the "Fascisti" in the present Chamber adopted similar tactics, thus making the work of the speaker more arduous. The chair was a bed of roses when Biancheri occupied it in 1871; it is no sinecure for its present occupant, Mr. de Nicola; and for some of his predecessors, notably Mr. Marcora, it was uncomfortable.

Another difference between the Chamber of 1871 and that of today is the presence in the latter for the first time of non-Italians—the Germans from the Upper Adige and the Slavs from Julian Venetia. This Chamber, too, contains 28 more members than those of the last 50 years, owing to the enlargement of Italy's frontiers. Another feature, absent in 1871, and but recently introduced, is the payment of members. For British precedents have weight in the Italian Chamber, although the circumstances are totally different, and as long as British legislators were unpaid, many were opposed to paying their Italian colleagues. Even now the Senate is unsalaried.

Electoral Changes

The method of election to the Chamber has also been altered since its first sitting in Rome. That Legislature, like most that followed it, was elected by single-member constituencies; the two last chambers have been chosen by "scrutin de liste" from wide constituencies. Three results have followed: the elimination of the merely local man, the rejection of nearly all the well-known parliamentarians (who have found refuge in the Senate), and the huge growth of the two organized parties at the expense of the disorganized Liberals. At this moment there are signs of Liberal fusion, for two Liberal groups, numbering about 100 deputies together, have just united. If the defeat of so many political veterans in 1919 had been followed by the appearance of young Cavour it would have had its compensations, for the Italian Parliament wanted new men. But so far that has not been the case, nor can it be until the age limit is reduced, as it probably will be, from 30 to 25.

As for the Senate, the high age of admission—40—necessarily deprives it of young members. That body, amidst all these changes, has remained unchanged in constitution; but even the Senate has lately felt the breath of democracy. It is to elect its own president; there is talk of making it less official. There remains to consider the third element in the government—the Crown. Of the three kings of Italy the present is the most democratic, the first was the most popular. Republicanism has dwindled before the growth of Socialism, for the people have come to see that the form of government matters less than the substance.

No Italian sovereign can be other than constitutional: in Italy, even more than in England, "the King reigns, but does not govern." Only at Cabinet crises does the initiative of the Crown come into force, and even then custom prescribes those whom the King must ask for advice. Victor Emmanuel III has never interfered in party politics; he is more advanced than Humbert, and has summoned Socialists, like Mr. Bissolati, to his councils, while he has no less than three Roman Catholic ministers. This is perhaps what would most strike the parliamentarians of 1871, when none foresaw that in 1921 the Roman Catholic Party would make and unmake cabinets.

IRISH TOWN TENANTS LEAGUE REVIEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—So far from there being any indication that the Irish people are not going to support their plenipotentiaries, there are on all sides gratifying indications that they are already setting about the government of their country under the new three-days-old régime. At a meeting presided over by William Field, a resolution was passed for the consideration of the Irish Free State at its very first session. This was a request from the Town Tenants League that a bill should be passed to enable town tenants to purchase their homes and places of business on equitable terms to all concerned. This right was claimed on the grounds of equity, seeing that the farmer has enjoyed a similar privilege for the past 30 years. It was shown that the lack of ownership tended to the neglect of buildings, and hundreds of rented houses were unfit for use in consequence.

The work of the league in the past was reviewed by the general secretary, Coglan Briscoe, who reported that his executive had dealt with no less than 6000 purchases and transfers on behalf of town tenants during the recent period of disturbance. He emphasized the hardship experienced by tenants whose rents had been raised from 200 to 1000 per cent, and said that the present time was the time to press for a purchase act when every one would be able to influence the member representing his district in the Free State Parliament of Ireland.

RUSSIA AFTER FOUR YEARS OF SOVIETS

Rule of Mr. Lenine and His Associates Is Said to Correspond, in Its Despotism and Severity, With That of Ivan the Terrible

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ODESSA, Russia—Although disorganized by the war as well as by the blunders committeed during the Tzarist régime, Russia, four years ago, was still a country of great power. Her natural resources and the richness of her soil and subsoil encouraged hopes for the future, and did not even admit the possibility of a total lack of foodstuffs and fuel. The people worked after a fashion, while commerce and industry went their course, and the ruble, though depreciated by the war, was still worth more than the Swiss franc.

It was at that juncture that the supreme power in Russia fell into the hands of an individual who possessed a fault generally common amongst statesmen, namely, of uttering words without accompanying deeds. This man's name was Kerensky. Realizing the kind of person with whom they had to contend, a band of daring and enterprising men, subsidized by Germany, risked the stroke, and while Kerensky was involved in interminable discussions with his ministers as to the best measures to adopt against the Tzarists followers, these ultra-revolutionaries snatched the power from his trembling hands and hoisted the red flag of the so-called proletariat dictatorship over Russia.

Professional Politicians

It is this dictatorship which has now held sway for four years. Who are these people who have seized the power under the protection of the proletariat banners? They are certainly not the working class, nor the peasantry, nor the proletary; the majority of them are evidently professional ringleaders, recruited from a class of unsuccessful and envious student; in fine, a section of persons, who establish their own welfare by stirring up strife and discord. It is true that there are a few intellectuals amongst them, who have devoted their time in deeply studying the effects of revolutions; but this so-called knowledge is nothing more or less than a chaotic jumble ending in an obsession, which clouds their vision so that they cannot arrive at logical conclusions.

Thus, it is not surprising that Russia has lost all her pristine glory after four years of this dictatorship. Her cities as well as her rural towns have nearly all been tranformed into a vast desert; the same also applies to her men of culture and intellect. Everything which ennobles life, and which constitutes civilization, has been destroyed by Bolshevism. Nothing remains of agriculture, industry, commerce, art, education and morality; in its place universal suffering and anguish prevails. The sole desire of the populace is to appease its hunger and to sleep, so as to avoid the dispassionate and latent boredom which is prevalent throughout the land.

An ominous silence reigns in all the Russian towns, which makes a sinister impression and gives the idea that every one has fled in haste leaving everything behind. Nor is Odessa an exception to this sad state of affairs; although the Bolsheviki took possession of it at a later date, the same mournful aspect presents itself as in the other towns of the Ukraine now under Soviet rule. Vehicles are no longer to be seen in the streets, and foot passengers also are rarely met with. Occasionally motor cars may be seen rushing along the roads at top speed. These latter belong to the so-called commissaries of the people; they are escorted by Chinese and Letts, and woe to the proletarian who dares to obstruct the path of these dictators.

The prices of all necessary commodities in Odessa have now reached fabulous figures: a pound of bread—and such bread!—costs thousands of rubles; a gilogram of lard costs 20,000 rubles, while a box of matches costs 1000 rubles. The price of an old pair of boots is from 50,000 to 100,000 rubles, and everything else is equally expensive. Recently the "commissaries" sanctioned private trade, but this grant did not lower prices at all, since on the one hand there is no production and everything in the meanwhile is being consumed, while on the other hand no reliance can be laid on the decrees of the Soviet owing to the fact that they are changed from day to day.

Ukraine Sympathies Divided

Everybody, it appears, hopes that the Ukraine will soon be rid of these dictators. It is true that the latter only maintain their power in the towns, whereas in the country a horde of Ukrainian chiefs—anti-Bolsheviki—are the governors, who up to now have failed to deliver the towns from the Soviet yoke. The reasons for this are twofold; first, instead of uniting against the common foe, the leaders squabble among themselves to uphold their own power, and second, they are inadequately armed to cope successfully with the machine guns and armored cars of the oppressors. At any rate it is a foregone conclusion that Ukrainia is merely marking time till she finds the opportunity and a real leader to rescue her from Bolshevism. In the meanwhile the two dictators, Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky, are living in oriental splendor and seclusion in the palace of Ivan the Terrible at Moscow, where they are guarded by a train of Chinese satellites.

Fletcher, the celebrated English traveler of the seventeenth century, gives the following description of Moscow: "A savage country, without communications, where slavery and frightful despotism prevail. The people are merely temporary guardians of their property; they hide what is left to them in the forests, for fear lest the authorities should know that they still possessed goods, of which they would be further deprived. The courts do not mete out justice according to law. A mere declaration is sufficient to be treated as an enemy of the state. The population is divided into two classes. The 'Opritchniki's'—as the followers of Ivan the Terrible styled themselves—a privileged class, who murdered and pillaged at will; and the people, who were the objects of these gross misdeeds of violence."

Without exaggeration, the above description of Fletcher tallies in all respects with the conditions existing in Soviet Russia of the present day. In other words, after having suffered for the last three and a half centuries the tyranny of Tzardom, which progressed, however, with the ages toward civilization, Russia today has retrograded to the same condition of barbarism observed by this English traveler of the seventeenth century. So much for the four years' balance sheet of the famous "proletariat dictatorship."

PLANS TO OCCUPY CANBERRA PROCEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — A New South Wales member, Senator Thomas, opened a debate in the federal Senate on the question of the occupation of Canberra, the so-called bush capital of the Commonwealth. As Canberra is in New South Wales and its occupation as federal capital was part of the federal compact, a powerful group has been formed to push on with its occupancy. The motion proposed by Senator Thomas was as follows:

"That in the opinion of the Senate the Ministry should, after the prorogation of the present session of Parliament, advise His Excellency the Governor-General to summon the next session, to be held at Canberra, the federal capital."

Declaring that the suggestion contained in the motion was impossible of achievement, Senator Russell, vice-president of the executive council, explained that work at Canberra was going forward, but it must be realized that much had yet to be done before the administrative departments of the government could be established at Canberra. They could not dump those who would have to live at Canberra into a camp. He proposed the following as an amendment which would be acceptable to the government:

"That in the opinion of the Senate the Ministry should take effective steps to insure the meeting of the federal Parliament at Canberra at the earliest practicable date."

This amendment was accepted by Senator Thomas and was agreed to unanimously by the Senate.

JEWISH QUESTION IN POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland — The Polish Premier, Professor Ponikowsky, has recently published a statement of the policy of the new Cabinet, in which he states that the government will observe the provisions of the Polish Constitution and will make all efforts that government officials and local administrations shall carry out the guarantees of the Constitution in regard to equal rights for all citizens, irrespective of race or creed. The Prime Minister calls upon both Christians and Jews in Poland to do everything possible to secure the financial position of the Polish State, which is at present in a critical condition.

DUTY TOWARD THE NATIVE RACES IN EASTERN TROPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's responsibility for the welfare of the native races within the territories held by her under mandate from the League of Nations is a burden which is likely to press more heavily in future, now that the native races of the Pacific are being transformed by commercial activity. This is the opinion of the chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, a body which has just been considering the future of the native races in the western Pacific.

The Board of Missions has recognized that the most important factor in the position is the provision of work. Christianity and civilization have abolished tribal warfare but they have not yet introduced the educative influence of regular sustained industry which will prevent the deterioration and vanishing of the native races. This declaration of the value of work does not mean that the missions favor any exploitation of the native by the unscrupulous trader or planter and the recruiting of native labor by white men, for the sake of great and immediate profits is described as a policy of folly.

The chairman of the Australian Board of Missions the Rev. J. Jones, says that his board maintains that the welfare of the native races depends upon the intelligent cooperation of government, missionary and planter, the native being educated in such industries as are suitable to his environment, will be profitable to him, and will enable him to take his place in a Pacific renascence. In this work of industrial education the church can play a valuable part, because it recognizes that such education is moving toward the mission goal—the building up of character.

In furtherance of this new policy, Mr. Jones hopes that the Australian Government will appoint men skilled in tropical agriculture and in such arts and crafts as will enable the natives to carry on home industries.

"To promote well-doing is more potent than to punish or to prevent ill doing," is the mission in view. "For the safeguarding of native village life, which is the natural line of native evolution, we strongly commend the development of village communal industries. The separation of the workers of a village from the life of a village, which is the inevitable result of the recruited labor policy at present carried on in Papua and elsewhere, is one of the most potent causes of the disintegration of native life, to avoid which must be the anxious care of the government. The dangers in any form of recruiting would be reduced, however, if anything like village home life could be produced on the plantations. The plantation life must be humanized if it is to commend itself as a necessity for the development of the resources of the islands."

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FARM WORKERS IN RANKS OF LABOR

Geneva Conference Admitted Agricultural Labor Problems to Its Agenda in Spite of Some Countries' Strong Opposition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—The International Labor Conference, established under the Peace Treaty as part of the machinery of the League of Nations, has just closed a long session of four weeks at Geneva. In many ways this meeting has afforded a better test of the usefulness and possibilities of the International Labor Office than the two former conferences held at Washington and Genoa.

The American meeting was largely occupied with questions of organization and procedure. Moreover, it took place at a time when Capital and Labor had not settled down to the realities of post-war conditions, and when, in face of the Bolshevist peril, many employers showed a greater disposition to conciliate Labor than they do now. The Genoa conference last year was concerned chiefly with questions relating to seamen, so that only a narrow field of interests was touched.

At Geneva this year an agenda was presented containing proposals for discussion which, it was obvious from the day on which they were published, would arouse acute differences of opinion. They related to hours and conditions of employment in agriculture, the question of prohibiting the use of white lead in painting, the establishment of a universal weekly rest day, and the protection of young seamen.

Changed Viewpoint Reflected

Before summarizing briefly the decisions of the conference on these matters, it may be of interest to indicate the general impression created by the discussions. In the first place it soon became clear that the transformation in the industrial situation in the principal manufacturing countries was reflected in the conference. On most of the questions there was a wide cleavage of opinion between the representatives of the employers and those of the workers, and in the main the government and employers' representatives acted together. When it came to final decisions, however, the government delegates of some of the more progressive nations took up a position midway between the extremes, with the result that draft conventions or amendments were adopted which, while embodying compromises, in no sense reflected unanimous agreement in the conference.

The workers' delegates expressed great disappointment that so few of the governments had ratified the Washington conventions providing for the establishment of an eight-hour day and for the protection of women workers. Yet they continued to press for the adoption of new conventions, in fact, of such keen opposition from government and employers' delegates that ratification could not possibly be expected. This was particularly noticeable in the case of white lead.

Fruits of Experience

The attitude of the governments to the Washington conventions, and the character of the discussions at Geneva, leave little room for doubt that the high hopes expressed by certain eminent statesmen when the International Labor Office was set up will not be realized for a long time to come. It was believed that the office, through its publications and the international conferences, would effectively influence the various governments and legislatures, but if the Geneva discussions brought disillusionment on this point they did at any rate indicate the value of periodical assemblies at which the points of view of various nations on industrial matters can be stated candidly, and the fruits of experience can be made a common international possession.

There is more solid ground for hope that in this way the backward industrial countries will gradually be brought up to the level of the progressive communities than that a swift advance can be secured by adopting specific conventions which governments will not accept. Many of the delegates showed a real appreciation of this, and they expressed anxiety lest the whole organization should be discredited by decisions which could only have the effect of revealing the inability of the International Labor Office to persuade reluctant governments to ratify.

An interesting situation developed as soon as the conference opened. The French Government delegates demanded that the whole of the questions relating to agriculture should be removed from the agenda on the ground that neither the conference nor the International Labor Office was competent to deal with the subject, that agriculture could not be legislated for in the same way as other industries, and that climatic, social, and economic conditions varied so greatly in different countries that each nation must be left to solve its own problems.

Delegates Swayed

This attitude was supported by delegates representing countries which are predominantly agricultural, with the exception of Italy, but the conference was swayed by a remarkable speech by Sir A. D. Hall, representing the British Government, who declared that if the conference announced to the agricultural workers that they were outlaws, so far as industrial amelioration was concerned, the withdrawal of Labor from the land would be intensified. Finally the conference decided by a large majority that agricultural questions ought to be dealt with.

The remaining principal decisions of the conference were:

A draft convention giving to agricultural workers the same right of association and combination as that enjoyed by industrial workers.

A draft convention to fix a minimum age of 18 for employment as trimmers and stokers on board ship.

A draft convention to render obligatory a weekly rest period of at least 22 consecutive hours in all industries. This aims at improving conditions chiefly in the oriental countries.

The conference was attended by 400 delegates, representing 52 countries. Under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham its proceedings were marked by notable orderliness, and compared favorably with the best parliamentary practice. In this respect the Geneva gathering showed a great advance over Washington and Genoa.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL COUNTRIES

Sir Arthur Yapp Tells Masonic Brethren That Nations' Welfare Depends on Cooperation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Whitehaven is the latest town to adopt the practice of holding a Masonic church service, and the innovation was certainly a great success, since all the lodges within a radius of 15 miles sent large delegations. There was a special feature in connection with the service, which, although held in the parish church, had enlisted the services as speaker of Sir Arthur Yapp, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and, of course, a member of the Masonic order. His address was taken up mainly with the problem of reconstruction, based on a similar work undertaken by the prophet Nehemiah.

In regard to the present day Sir Arthur thought the great danger was that people were inclined to think about their own business, their own town, their own country, and were apt to forget that the welfare of the whole world was inextricably bound up country with country. He did not believe that either the problem of Ireland or that of unemployment was insolvable, but, as illustrated in the book of Nehemiah, very little could be done without leadership, and he was not sure that this was not one of the world's greatest needs at the present time. No man in these days had any right to be a pessimist. There were terrible problems to solve and terrible difficulties to face, but he could not help feeling that the next five or ten years were going to be the greatest in the history not only of Britain but of the whole world.

Unity Essential

He did not think things would ever be right in England until the power of drink had been stayed—as long as vice was rampant and so much selfishness existed as today. He further asserted that success in reconstruction could only be achieved by perfect unity through all classes of the community taking part in the work; through a clearer and better understanding between Capital and Labor, and between all classes of religious thought, and declared the true basis of reconstruction to be religion. This was the very essence of Freemasonry. Much could be accomplished in acts of charity and of brotherly love. He always felt that Freemasonry could be whatever its members made it. He believed it one of the most potent forces for good in the country today.

The province of Hertfordshire has just held its annual meeting under the chairmanship of its provincial grand master, Sir Frederick Halsey, who is also deputy grand master, who has ruled over the province since 1873. When he took charge there were six lodges, today there are 40; and last year the members contributed no less a sum than £4968 to the Masonic institutions and now they have started a benevolent fund on their own account with nearly £300 in hand.

Provincial Officeholders

Sir Frederick Halsey is followed closely by the Marquess of Zetland, who has ruled over North and East Yorkshire for only six weeks less than Sir Frederick Halsey. Sir Offley Wakeman has a long record as ruler of the province of Shropshire since June, 1885, and he is followed by the ever youthful pro grand master, Lord Ampthill, whose appointment as chief of Bedfordshire dates back to November, 1891. Next on the roll comes Lord George Hamilton, who was appointed provincial grand master of Middlesex in 1892. The Earl of Yarborough has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Masonic ruler. District grand masters, who are all rulers of overseas jurisdictions, necessarily change more frequently than provincial grand masters, but the doyen among these is Charles Aburrow, who has been in charge of the Transvaal district since 1905, who is followed closely by John Pedro D'Albuquerque of Barbados and Maj. Thomas F. Cooper of Gibraltar, each of whom was installed in 1906.

Just over a decade ago five brethren met once a week at the house of one of their number in Wellfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, so named because Sir Thomas Lipton's house of that name once stood there. With zeal and assiduity the quintette persevered and as time grew their numbers grew and time came when expansion reached its maximum and application was made to the grand lodge for a charter. After one or two disappointments the application was granted and the Wellfield Lodge, No. 4271, has just been consecrated at Freemasons Hall by the grand secretary. The members last year contributed no less than £120 for benevolent purposes.

Provincial Grand Mark Master Miles J. Stapylton has consecrated the St. Cuthbert's Mark Lodge, No. 743, at Howden, which has been formed out of the York time immemorial lodge and a pleasing feature was the presentation of several valuable accessories from the mother lodge.

PEOPLE OF PRAGUE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Unless you have more than a nodding acquaintance with Tzech, it is wiser, when you go shopping in old Bohemia, to establish your nationality by speaking first in your own tongue, no matter how many other European languages you may have on the tip of it. In Prague I used to start with "Do you speak English?" Slowly the saleswoman of postcards or Bohemian garnets or peasant embroidery would shake her sleek black head. "Parlez-vous français?" More head-shaking. "Sprechen Sie deutsch?" An instant smile "Ja, ja, gnädige Frau!" Honor thus satisfied, we could then go on pleasantly with our business in German. For, speech of the unregretted Austrian though it was, it was also our only one in common, as, to their no small embarrassment, it had proved to be in 1848 among the members of the first Panslav Conference, met together for devising its disuse in the Slav lands.

"The Market, Prague," from the etching by Emily Burling Waite

Nowadays, in Tzecho-Slovakia, which was once Bohemia, they use it as little as may be. At every street corner it has been painted out: it has been scraped off every monument; and because only the Tzech remains, unlearned travelers like myself are thankful to come across such monuments as were pedantically inscribed in Latin. Many a time in Prague have I wished that public notices could be put in Latin too. Go into the head post office with a letter to register home; look helplessly along the rows of guichets, twenty or thirty of them, each with its name and business in bewildering Tzech; reckon the chances that you will be using sign-language about letter registration to a clerk who is only cashing postal orders; then try your luck. It is a breathless moment. Of course, you can do what I did at last; you can knock at the one guichet where a notice is put up in French and English; they sell stamps here, not for posting, though, but to collectors—stamps of the Austria that is gone, and I suppose the sign is worth their while; and here they will direct you, in German, to the clerk you want, if you first play the three-language comedy.

Well, it may be called a comedy now; but time was when this matter of language was of tragic weight. The resurrection of Tzech after 300 years is one of the biggest miracles in the history of speech. The first period of Tzech literature, which ended in 1415 was distinguished for theologians like Thomas of Stitny, who, writing in a finer Bohemian than Huss himself and, back in the fourteenth century, master of a style unmatched in English before Elizabeth chose the vulgar tongue because "the soul of a Bohemian was as precious as that of a Latinist." In 1781, with Joseph II's Edict of Toleration, the language came into use again. Philologists arose. Not only was Tzech nursed back to life; it was also given a terminology for dealing with new-found facts of life; even under the Austrian censorship, historic research was carried on; and today, perhaps a trifle impatiently, Tzech runs forward to claim, "I, too, belong to the family of living tongues. I bear the three accepted signs — manual of drama, science and household words."

Magnificently Prague houses that drama, in her National Theater besides the hurrying, gray Moldau. A loggia faces the seventy-towered Minor Town, where the castle rises, and the Cathedral of St. Vitus, and the Petrin Hill, so thick with almond, pear and cherry trees. "Temple of the Tzech tongue," Georges Duhamel calls this theater. Slowly one stone of it was put upon another by the free gifts of the Tzech people, long before they themselves were free. At last, in 1881, it was finished. A month or so, and it was burnt level with the river-bank. But in two short years, gifts flowing in, it rose again, to be opened by "Libusha," of all Smetana's operas the most truly Bohemian. Hear Duhamel now in the audience—not those enthusiastic givers of 40 years back, either, but the freed men of today. "The quality of their attention was, to me, more than anything I saw, a novelty, a revelation, for always I would judge men rather by their silence than by their speech."

Even if the National Theater happens to be shut, you can test for yourself how right this judgment is simply by going to some cabaret in Prague. Oh, you can safely go to such a cabaret as "The Red Seven," say, where you will see a large floorful of family groups eating their suppers at sundry small tables and quietly watching a decorous little stage; and so dramatically fit are voices and gestures that, after the merest hint, you can pick up the theme of a song or follow a plot. But the audience! Four hundred people were sitting below our box the night I was there: I have known four be noisier.

So art is served, and natural science not less loyally. The proudest space in Prague is the huge, hilly square of Saint Wenceslaus, on which the royal saint looks down from his lofty bronze horse, and here, high above him, rises a very monarch among museums. It is only because I love birds well enough to know the worth of the work done that I single out its ornithological galleries for praise; but if you want to see the birds of Europe in their habitat as they live, spend a day before these cases, watching the reed warbler poised for ever on his bulrushes, or the golden eagle on his rock. In my vanity I thought I knew something about birds till I went to the capital of this little Tzecho-Slovakia.

You can study Bohemian costume, too, in case after case, though you can do that also in the streets, on holidays, when it is the pride of Tzech women, even of good class, to wear their national dress, and multi-colored ribbons dangle from starched muslin caps, silver coins among dark hair. Men you do not see in costume so often; but on village gala-days they can and do sport a gorgeous dress—the shirt is embroidered, the velvet waistcoat is fastened with silver buttons, and to the belt is hitched a splendid handkerchief, which flutters like a flag in the village-dance. And to figure what part dancing plays in Tzech life you have only to remember the use which Smetana and Dvořák both made of national dance-motifs in their music. Those strange harmonics and rhythms, haunting as a gypsy's flute under an office window, those tonalities only half heard by a western ear—listen to these with understanding, and you will know as much about Tzecho-Slovakia as though you had stood for hours on the great Charles Bridge to watch, as the 30 statues do, the long, long timber rafts drifting down the Moldau from the forests of Sumava Danubewards.

But do not picture the Tzechs as a gay people, who flute from the sheer joy of living. Rather, they are dour, though, civilly treated, not uncivil. Even in restaurants of the humbler sort they eat soberly. What do they eat? Well, for myself I could wish that caraway seeds did not lurk darkly on so many of their dishes, but this is the country of the caraway seed, and you find it everywhere, baked on the bread, boiled among the potatoes and red cabbage. And soberly they walk the streets, whether the big business streets like Prague's na Prikopi or dirty, little byways where geese are carried along, protesting, under a girl's arm and goats are halted before a door to deliver milk in person.

America they honor. I have seen the Stars and Stripes draped with the Tzech colors to hide above some church porch the once imperial arms; and when they wanted another name for Prague's big railway station, once the Francis Joseph, "The Wilson" was what they chose. Meet an English-speaking Tzech and the chances are that he will ask you for American news. I was buying stamps in the tiny frontier town of Tetschen once, back in those nearly forgotten days two years ago when this young republic in a hurry to be herself could not stop to issue her new stamps perforated but handed out a huge pair of scissors for you to cut them apart, if you rashly bought several. A Tzech soldier in formidable uniform stopped me at the door and I wondered what law was coming into force now.

"Miss," said the soldier, "are times good in America? I have a brother there."

HEELMAKERS QUIT WORK

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—Wood heelmakers in 20 factories walked out yesterday when, upon their arrival at the plants, they found price lists posted providing for a 10½ per cent cut in wages and no recognition of the union. Only about 200 workers were affected by the walkout, so great has the industrial depression cut into the activities of the firms, which normally employ about 1700.

WORLD EXCHANGES IN PARLOUS STATE

Production on a Large Scale Is Recommended as Only Means by Which to Cope With Economic Vagaries in Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany—The world war not only ruined several countries in Europe, but also entirely altered the fundamental maxims of social life, in so far as it chiefly modified the conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as well as that of the states between themselves. In a word, as was inevitable, the economic consequences—not to mention others—to the European countries have been extremely serious.

The violent depreciation of the currency in Germany, together with some other European countries, coupled with the enormous rise in prices of the cost of living throughout the whole of Europe have furnished most striking instances of Europe's parlous condition. This enhancement of prices in the cost of living is an economic phenomenon which implicitly obeys the immutable and inexorable law of supply and demand, and production on a large scale would seem to be the sole means of coping with it.

It is surely against one of these natural laws that the Utopian dreams of Bolshevism, Communism, and even Socialism are shattered—since the real crisis is due to nothing but the result of a lack of production in Europe. For, if the whole world were placed in this similar strange condition, mankind as a whole would become still proportionately poorer, while the exchange of commodities would more or less return to the normal way. The lack of production, however, only makes itself felt in Europe, whereas in the other parts of the world production has remained practically normal. Thus has the economic situation of the old world become unbalanced, which in its turn has had its rebound in other parts of the globe.

Producing Countries Want Market

The depreciated currency in Germany and other European states is also a contributory cause, for while certain countries are suffering from the shortage of production, the producing countries are unable to find a market for their goods owing to the tremendous difference between the exchange of the export country and the country desiring to import the required commodities. Thus it is seen that the countries with a normal production are threatened with enforced stagnation which surely affords an instructive example of the essential mutual dependence of nations upon one another, a fact which has been revealed so glaringly by the war to all those who aspire to universal peace and to the reconstruction of the universe on the basis of justice and equity.

This reciprocal dependence is so urgent today that even if there should happen to be a country which could find its own resources for itself, it could not remain isolated any more than one class of a population can remain separated from the others. It is thus obvious that this dependence between nations calls for cooperation, and not disruption, in the same way that class reciprocity does not admit of discord nor domination of one section over the other. Concord is especially essential at the present time in order to enable the work of reconstruction to be fully carried out and to repair the havoc wrought by the war. This can only be done by continued production and cultivation.

Labor Conditions Not of the Best

How is this to be accomplished, it may be asked, when almost one-half of Europe is plunged into anarchy and the masses appear to be unwilling to work; while the other half—no sooner an eight-hour working day is established—goes out on strike for the least excuse so as to work still less? Here, indeed, is a veritable vicious circle, and the only sure means of exit from it is, it would seem, for the different classes to cooperate loyally, to combine their producing powers and to establish social peace.

Morally and economically, Capital and Labor are two indissoluble factors, and distinctions cannot be made between them owing to their respective rôles in the relative importance of the services they render to each other and to the community at large. Trade, in the main, especially the kind that is strictly necessary to maintain existence, belongs neither to Capital nor to Labor; it is surely more of an organization producing the necessities for the welfare of the Commonwealth in behalf of which it is its bounden duty to produce. It is rather on these lines that a greater and above all, a more loyal cooperation between Capital and Labor should be built up.

Communistic Claims

Those who purpose to solve social problems by setting up a "proletariat dictatorship," such as is reigning in Russia at the present time, ingenuously assert that the rise in cost of living is due, amongst other causes, to the unequal distribution of wealth. It may be granted that there is a certain amount of injustice in the division of wealth, and that some of it has been wrongly acquired; but an equal partition among everybody would neither banish poverty nor suppress the high cost of living.

The theory of dividing up wealth is nothing new, for in 1848 a similar clamor was made, as is being made today, by the "proletariat dictatorship" in Russia. The result then was that trade and commerce practically came to a standstill in most of the countries. The wealthy classes were ruined without the poorer classes being enriched thereby, and the cost of living soared just like a geometrical progression which, however, gradually disappeared when the production of goods became normal again. This surely goes to prove that production and not distribution of wealth are the underlying remedies for economic distress.

Eyes Fixed on New World

The economic problems existing in Europe today, and particularly in Germany, are centered upon the question of production. Production should, it is admitted, be the chief aim of any country, since work and economy are the main sources of a nation's prosperity. This can only be achieved by intimate and loyal cooperation of all the productive powers, and it is just this contribution which is today passing through an acute crisis in the whole of Europe, in which Germany is suffering as acutely—if not more so—than any other nation.

At present all eyes are focussed on the New World, in the hope that the Washington Conference will succeed in finding a solution to this vicious circle which threatens to be perpetuated in Europe and finally to encompass the ocean.

WHO IS TO FINANCE SUKKUR PROJECT?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—An interesting controversy has been proceeding between the journalistic supporters of the Central Government at Simla and the Bombay Government on the question of who is to pay for the Sukkur barrage scheme, to which reference has been made in previous articles. The Central Government seems to be in a strong position in that they give the scheme their full support and will do anything in their power for it except finance it. Of this fact the finance member for the Bombay Government seems to have been ignorant. The root of the evil seems to be that the Bombay Government is doubtful of the ability to finance two ambitious schemes at the same time, such as the great irrigation project and the big plans for regeneration in Bombay itself.

The latter is of local benefit; the former must inevitably assist the whole of India in time. It is of course against the conception of the reform scheme that the Central Government should come to the assistance of a province in the manner desired by Bombay, and this bears out the contention of the critics that the financial arrangements are the weak feature of the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution. They visualize the growth of a number of provinces loosely knit under a federal constitution with the Central Government ultimately wielding little authority.

Simla is apparently to undertake the railway construction which will be necessary, but that is the limit of its benevolence and it claims that the indirect revenue which it will receive will barely compensate for the capital expenditure which it will be called on to incur. One may well remain rather skeptical of the validity of this line of argument and believe that the real motive is the fear that if the concession is given to Bombay it will be impossible to refuse it to the Punjab, the United Provinces or Bengal.

PENETRATION OF JAPANESE INTO EASTERN SIBERIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — The peaceful conquest of the Far East and Siberia by Japan covers a fresh stage with the fall of the national government of Vladivostok. Hitherto Japan had to face different forces, the Communist Republic of the Far East, with its capital of Chita, and the Democratic Republic of Vladivostok. The latter had been created with the consent of Japan, who had no confidence in the Communists to serve her ends of penetrating methodically and on a large scale in Siberia.

No national government, however, could fall in with such combinations, and Japan saw her mistake. At this time the famous middle-class change took place in the Communist policy, and the Far Eastern Republic tendered proposals to Japan, which may be summarized as follows: (1) Japan to withdraw her army of occupation in Siberia and to leave the government of Vladivostok to its own resources; (2) in return, the Far Eastern Republic should recognize the right of priority of Japan on all the concessions of the island of Sakhaline and offers numerous industrial and commercial privileges; (3) a conference has been held at Dairen at which the Japanese delegates have put forward a list of conditions subject to which they would be willing to cease the occupation and come to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The terms of this treaty follow:

(1) Right of priority on all the mining concessions and particularly the gold mines.

(2) Twenty-five years' renting of the railways of the Amour and Transbaical.

(3) Concession for the construction of the North Baicailian railway up to Chita.

(4) Concession for the construction of the railway from Verkhne-U'dinsk to Troitzkosavsk.

(5) Concession for the construction of a side line of the Amour Railway up to the gulf of Castri with the right to lay out a haven for the protection of fishing trawlers and fishermen.

(6) Occupation of all the district from Irkutsk between the territory of the Far East Republic.

(7) No foreign base will be allowed on the territory of the Republic.

(8) Japan to pay to the Republic a sum of money to be established by special agreement.

(9) A participation of 25 per cent in the profits of the mines and 50 per cent in the railway profits to be levied by the Republic.

The conference has taken place in a complete mystery, but its work may be judged from the results. The Japanese Premier has officially announced the proposed evacuation of Siberia which is to take place shortly. The outcome of the conference of Dairen obviously does not solely interest Japan, but the whole civilized world, particularly the United States.

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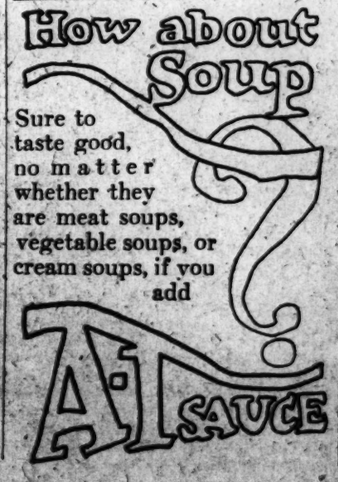

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SURVEY OF SUGAR OUTLOOK IN WORLD

Market Has Been at Its Worst and the Prospect Is Brighter Than It Has Been for Some Time, According to Rionda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The sugar outlook for the new year is encouraging, one of the hopeful signs being the expectation that some kind of world-wide financial conference will be held, according to Manuel E. Rionda.

"The dissolution of the Cuban Sugar Finance Committee," says Mr. Rionda "has again focussed attention on the Cuban situation. With the return of a free market there is no reason for pessimism. Sugar has seen its worst, and the outlook is brighter than it has been for some time. The return to individual control in Cuba will exert a certain tonic effect on the various factors of the Cuban sugar industry. The premium placed on individual initiative will be an incentive to a determined effort to lift production to a more efficient and economical level than ever.

"It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of the tariff legislation now pending. The present temporary level of 1.60 cents, after the deduction of the 20 per cent on Cuban sugars, is very hurtful. At present price levels it involves an ad valorem duty approaching 100 per cent.

Some Hopeful Signs

"It is a hopeful sign, however, that it seems more and more to be realized that there is nothing necessarily antagonistic in the interests of the sugar industry of this country and Cuba and that it is possible to arrange to meet the sugar requirements of the United States from these two sources of supply, without subjecting both to the results of constant bickering and acrimony.

"A hopeful note is sounded by the recent proposal to permit refining in bond in refineries in this country, of 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar for export, without payment of tariff duty first and going through the cumbersome machinery of collecting four or five months later, a drawback for a corresponding amount. Cuba's necessity for establishing a foreign market for its raws is in line in the desirability of American refiners to find an outlet for their surplus refining capacity by the creation of a foreign market, and this proposal would bring nearer the time when the Cuban stocks, none too large for world requirements, will be more equitably distributed. By this plan Cuban sugar would probably go to supply those markets that were supplied by German and Austrian beet sugars.

Effects of Low Prices

"As far as the American situation is concerned, I feel that the low price, much below cost of production, cannot fail to exert the usual effect of increasing consumption and decreasing production.

"The world's supply of sugar for 1922 is estimated at 15,800,000 tons, a decrease of 800,000 as compared with the 1921 production, and a decrease of 1,700,000 tons, as compared with 1915. At the same time, the consumption of 1922 is estimated by some authorities at 20,000,000 tons. Despite the avalanche of sugar, almost 1,000,000 tons, from all over the globe dumped upon the American market in 1920, America is now pretty well down to the bottom of her sugar bowl. This country's invisible supply of sugar (sugar in the hands of the trade and consumers) is 400,000 tons below normal.

"This increased American consumption will have to be provided from the following sources (as under present conditions foreign sugar paying full duty can scarcely compete here):

American beet sugar	900,000 tons
Porto Rican sugar	380,000 tons
Hawaiian sugar	400,000 tons
Philippine sugar	100,000 tons
Cuban bal. from 1921 crop	1,000,000 tons
Cuban 1922 crop	2,500,000 tons
Total	5,280,000 tons

"Even if the Cuban crop goes to 3,000,000 tons, the margin over and above the anticipated American consumption is not great enough to meet foreign demand.

"The recent action of the United States Attorney-General calling for a concerted effort to enforce existing laws against unfair retail prices of food stuffs, fuel, etc., is fraught with hopefulness for the sugar industry. Sugar as such is used more in combination with other foods than by itself. And while the lowered price of sugar alone naturally has the effect indicated of stimulating demand, the effect is to some extent offset when other ingredients in combination with which sugar is used are held at levels which continue to discourage increased consumption. Thus, the effect of this action on the part of the Attorney-General will be helpful to none more than to the sugar industry.

"The sugar supply of practically the whole eastern hemisphere is below normal. Many countries that ordinarily export sugar will have no surplus for that purpose.

"England has little or no sugar and normally that country consumes 135,000 tons a month. England is importing sugar, and deliveries of Cuban sugar are arriving steadily. Continental sugars have not been offered freely, owing to brisk demand on the Continent itself.

"All over Europe, war-time restrictions are lifting. The German crop, the largest single factor in the beet sugar field, is estimated at about 1,200,000 tons."

GOLD COINAGE OF WORLD DECLINES

Output of Silver Coins, Which Had Gained Considerably Since 1914, Also Dropped in 1920

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Gold and silver coinage in the world declined sharply in 1920, amounting to $42,132,957, against $90,535,484 in 1919, according to figures gathered by the United States Director of the Mint. The value of fine ounces of silver consumed in 1920 was $220,537,291, compared with $334,356,101 in 1919.

Coinage of gold has shown a marked decrease since 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, while silver coinage, whether measured by value or ounces of metal used shows a substantial increase, notwithstanding the drop in 1920.

In the United States gold coinage was practically suspended for three years, except $10,014 coined in 1917. Coinage of gold was resumed by the United States in 1920 to replace coin which moved out of the country when the embargo on gold was lifted in June, 1919. The law provides that a certain portion of gold held against gold certificates must be in coin, and balance may be in bars of bullion.

World coinage of gold and silver may be tabulated as follows:

	Gold value in U S money	Silver *Value of silver	Silver No. of oz. consumed
1920	$42,132,957	$220,537,291	$216,340,290
1919	90,535,484	334,356,101	298,300,518
1918	154,431,477	235,135,284	238,692,502
1917	128,771,999	256,575,819	286,596,805
1916	106,499,095	200,551,221	292,148,559
1915	223,927,555	116,817,667	225,116,911
1914	236,927,542	99,336,603	179,593,224

*Based on the average price of silver as follows: 1920, $1.01940; 1919, $1.12087; 1918, $0.98446; 1917, $0.89525; 1916, $0.68647; 1915, $0.51892, and 1914, $0.55312.

NEW YORK MARKET TONE REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market made a rather inauspicious start for the new year yesterday, when practically the entire list tended lower amid active trading. Selling for both accounts undermined quoted values and speculative issues recorded gross declines of 2 to 10 points. Oils, equipments, rails and shippings were all reactionary and call money's decline to 5 per cent failed to check the reversal. Developments over the double holiday, particularly the Chicago banking situation, tended to depress the market, while the passing of the stock dividend by the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company contributed to the unsettled tone. Government bonds eased and other issues were irregular. Call money ruled at 5½ per cent. Sales totaled 996,200 shares.

The market closed heavy: American Locomotive 103½, off 4½; American Sugar 54⅝, off 2⅛; American Woolen 78⅝, off 3¼; Baldwin Locomotive 94⅝, off 3⅝; Bethelhem Steel B 55⅜, off 1⅞; California Petroleum 45½, off 2⅝; Houston Oil 74⅛, off 3⅜; Kelly-Springfield 36⅞, off 6½; Marine preferred 62½, off 2⅜; Mexican Petroleum 109⅜, off 4½; Pan American Petroleum 49¾, off 2¾; Pullman 106, off 2¼; Reading 31, off 2; Standard Oil of New Jersey 171, off 11½; Standard Oil of California 93½, off 4½; Sears Roebuck 61½, off 2⅝; Studebaker 80¾, off 2⅝; Texas Co. 43⅝, off 2⅞; U. S. Rubber 52½, off 2; U. S. Steel 82⅝, off 1⅝.

LONDON MARKET DULL BUT FIRM

LONDON, England—In general securities on the stock exchange here yesterday displayed firmness, but trading was not brisk. Industrial issues were irregular, but sentiment was cheerful. Hudson's Bay was 5⅞. In the gilt-edged list strength was noted in spots. French loans were steady, with the feeling confident.

Home rails were higher, but operations were confined to professionals. Argentine rails hardened, but changes were unimportant. Dollar descriptions were dull, moving with New York exchange. The rubber group ranged around the previous close. The Kaffir department was featureless. Oil shares were quiet and mixed. Royal Dutch was 36½, Shell Transport 4¾, and Mexican Eagle 3¾.

Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 1½, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 34½d. per ounce, money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅜ per cent, three months' bills 3⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	$4.20⅝	$4.20⅝	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0803	.0812½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0766½	.0774½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1940	....	.1930
Lire	.0426½	.0439	.1930
Guilders	.3680	.3695	.4020
German marks	.0053	.0055	.2380
Canadian dollar	.96¼	.953	....
Argentine pesos	.3321	.3350	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0435	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1496	....	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2495	....	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1585	....	.2680
Danish kroner	.2000	....	.2680

CRUDE OIL PRICE DOWN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — The price of Pennsylvania grade crude oil was reduced 50 cents a barrel yesterday to $3.50. Other grades were cut as follows: Corning 25 cents to $2.15, Cabell 25 cents to $2.86, Somerset 25 cents to $2.15, Somerset light 25 cents to $2.40 and Ragland 10 cents to $1.15.

WOMEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION

TRENTON, New Jersey—Articles of incorporation for the Betsy Ross Building & Loan Association of Newark, the first of its kind in New Jersey composed solely of women, have been approved by the state banking and insurance commissioner. Every official, from counsel to members of board of management, is a woman.

FINANCIAL TREND IN GREAT BRITAIN

Foreign Exchange Handling in London and Domestic Banking Developments Are Discussed Before Bankers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England — That London, despite the changes which the war has wrought in the business world, is still the world's financial center, is the opinion which O. R. Hobson, financial editor of The Manchester Guardian, expressed to the members of the Manchester and District Bankers Institute, in the course of a recent lecture.

Although New York answered the text-book description of a financial center, it being the principal market in which gold can be obtained on demand, and in any quantity, and although all the world owes America money, there were still a good many points to be urged in favor of London, especially in regard to foreign investment, said Mr. Hobson.

After briefly outlining the foreign business developments undertaken by the English joint stock banks since 1914, Mr. Hobson went on to show how this advance had resulted in the creation of a very large and active market in foreign currencies in London, the seeds of which were sown before the war. Since the war the daily lists of foreign exchange quotations in the daily newspapers were London rates, and not rates "on London" as hithertofore. This change in the quoting of foreign exchange rates was symptomatic of a radical change in the market itself, for one of the indispensable adjuncts of a market in the true sense of the word was the existence of a class of brokers, who, acting as intermediaries between buyer and seller, make a profit out of small "differences," and perform an economic function in making for a freer market with closer prices.

New Race of Brokers

In London before the war there were perhaps half a dozen firms of so-called exchange brokers, who, in the sense in which exchange brokers exist today, hardly merited the name. With the development of the London foreign exchange market, however, there had grown up an entirely new race of brokers, who do a real broking business, that is to say, they buy only to sell again, or sell only to cover their sales by immediate purchases, and these brokers, together with the joint stock banks, the London offices of foreign banks, and a number of other financial houses form the foreign exchange market. The part played by the joint stock banks in this market was a highly important one, and as an illustration of the expansion of this side of their activities, Mr. Hobson mentioned that the staff of the foreign department of the Big Five banks had increased, since 1914, from between 30 and 40 to 600, and that in the last two years the increase had been as much as 50 per cent.

Turning from foreign exchange to domestic banking, Mr. Hobson said that the outstanding change in the British banking system had been, not in the multiplication of institutions, but consolidation. The last year of the war saw a remarkable renewal of the old process of amalgamation, which in the 30 or 40 years before the war had reduced the number of private and joint stock banks from several hundreds to a few score. This process had shown signs of coming to an end some two or three years before the war, and it is possible that had the war not occurred the last stages of it would never have been completed. The advantage which these amalgamations brought to the banking world was that a few big banks could carry a much larger business with safety than many small ones, even if the aggregate capital be the same; and in this connection it was to be noted that banking capital had increased very little until some time after the amalgamations had taken place.

Amalgamation Future

So much for the amalgamation movement, but what of its results, and what of its future? Mr. Hobson asked. "One could but record the fact," he said, "that our banking system, if it could not curb the boom, has yet been able to weather the slump with no irreparable damage to itself or to our industry. Its inherent soundness has been tested and has stood the strain. It deserves to be recorded that there are bankers of high anhority who believe that, had it not been for this consolidation movement, our banks would have been unable to weather the storm without much more than the trifling damage to their canvass which they have actually suffered. As to the future, it seems clear that the amalgamation movement cannot go much further, and it seems to me that for the next few years, the course of British banking will be rather in the direction of consolidating the position already won than of conquering fresh ground."

NOVEMBER SHIP CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bureau of navigation of the United States Department of Commerce reports 79 sailing, steam, gas and unrigged vessels of 61,599 gross tons built in the United States during November.

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold in Rhodesia during November amounted to 53,098 ounces, valued at £366,636. The output in October was 53,424 fine ounces valued at £363,374.

CONVERSION OF AMERICAN DRAFT

New South Wales Chief Justice Overrules Objection to a Draft Expressed in Sterling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state chief justice has decided a case of much interest to those trading with the United States. Objection had been made to a draft from America on the ground that it was expressed in sterling instead of in dollars. The judge overruled the objection.

In his judgment, the chief justice said that in the case of a draft drawn from one country and made payable in another, the common-sense rule, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, would appear to be that payment was to be made in the currency of the country in which it was made payable. Under New South Wales law, the question seemed to be determined by Section 77 (d) of the Federal Bills of Exchange Act, which read:

"Where a bill is drawn out of but payable in Australia and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of Australia, the amount shall, in the absence of some express stipulation, be calculated according to the rate of exchange for sight drafts at the place of payment on the day the bill is payable." The determining words, apparently, were "and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of Australia," which indicated clearly that the sum could be expressed in Australian currency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

"Three things are needed to enable the railways in the United States to earn anything approaching a reasonable net return and at the same time reduce rates," says one railroad president. They are, "first, a reduction of wages; second, reduction of cost of fuel, and, third, an increase in traffic." In addition to all these factors there should be added the elimination of waste in every form. No doubt it is an old story and the roads would claim that it is being practiced but the very fact that it is not mentioned in the list of important things to be done shows that it is not appreciated to the extent it ought to be. Without debating the question of reducing wages as a whole or per man it can be said that there are scores of ways to save millions of dollars besides touching a man's pay. And incidentally this responsibility in savings and economies is up to the man who wastes a spike just as much as it is up to the officials of the roads.

An offer of $8,000,000 for property, good will and franchise of Lincoln Motor Company has been made in the federal court at Detroit by a group of capitalists, headed by Henry M. Leland, president of the concern before it went into receivership. The company will be sold at auction February 4.

The Spanish Government announces the expiration on December 31 of the contract with Nathaniel Rothschild for the sale of quicksilver from the Almaden and Arrayanes state mines, which are among the most important in the world. In future sales will be conducted directly through the administrative council of mines.

Extensive cotton-growing and ginning operations may be begun in Queensland by the Australian Cotton Growers Association. The young industry, however, has already shown signs of expansion, more than 305,000 pounds of ginned cotton representing activities of the State Department of Agriculture for last season.

A process has recently been patented in Japan for the production of a fiber resembling artificial silk from China grass, or ramie, according to the United States Department of Commerce. This is being extensively woven into a cloth for the manufacture of kimonos and is also being mixed with silk, cotton, and wool. It is intended to patent the process in other countries. Ample supplies of China grass are available at present, and it is intended to extend the industry very materially.

DIVIDENDS

Cities Service Company, monthly of ½ of 1% in scrip on common, preferred and banker preferred, and 1¼% in common stock scrip on common, all payable February 1 to stock of January 15.

Dwight Manufacturing, semiannual of 3%, payable January 3 to stock of December 28.

Bush Terminal, semi-annual of $2.50 in cash and $2.50 in stock on common, and semi-annual of $3 on preferred, payable January 15 to stock of January 6.

Bush Terminal Building, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 30.

Plymouth Cordage, quarterly of $3 payable January 20 to stock of January 2.

Nipissing Mines, Ltd., extra of 3% in addition to quarterly of 3%.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN LOAN

NEW YORK, New York—A syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company has been awarded $40,000,000, 25-year 6 per cent Dutch East Indian loan. They will be offered early this week to yield slightly above 6 per cent. The bonds are callable after 10 years. They are a direct obligation of the Dutch East Indies and authorized by the Netherlands Government.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. January 18.33, March 18.21, May 17.75, July 17.28, October 16.42, spot quiet, middling 18.65.

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Surprising Amount of Business Booked at Mills for the New Year, With the Tone Better Than It Has Been for Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Despite the talk current in cloth markets concerning the likelihood of a further reduction in textile wages in New England before the spring is far advanced, the primary cotton goods markets became quite active during the final week of 1921, and a surprising amount of business was booked both by New England mills and by those in the south. Further than this, the tone of the entire market was much better than it has been for weeks. Holiday trade was much better than usual, and it is generally admitted that jobbers' stocks of cotton goods are so low as to be practically exhausted, and that they cannot stand the reorders from retailers that are expected as soon as the final details of the holiday trading are cleaned up.

There has been but little buying heretofore for the spring and early summer trade and the large distributors are beginning to realize that they must lay down their orders before many more days are past if they expect to continue doing business when the spring and summer weather arrives. Buying has been so long postponed that a rush was inevitable unless the distributors elected to pass another season, and as most market factors point to much more active business early in the new year, a great many buyers suddenly made up their minds to cover a part of their spring requirements before the new year.

Heavy Fine Goods Buying

Fine goods mills report a continuation of the heavy buying of a week ago and the demand for oxfords and similar fabrics for drapery and shirting purposes was continued, with much interest also shown in sateens, both of the combed yarn and the card variety. Fine goods mills received many requests to quote on warp sateens and prices were very firm with a tendency to advance by a half cent or a cent a yard. Marquisettes, skirtings and fine lawns for the finer sorts of women's lingerie were in demand, while the usual volume of specialty business was moving in fine goods channels.

Print cloths were active and Fall River reported total sales of nearly if not quite 200,000 pieces again this past week. The activity in low count goods showed a tendency to slow up, but it was replaced by heavy business from some of the large printers who were seeking various narrow constructions both in the staple counts and in the odd widths and specialty constructions. The demand for 25-inch 56 by 44s 10.55 yard goods was very active and sales went forward in some volume at 4½ cents, which is an advance of an eighth of a cent over the ruling level of a week ago. Also 27-inch 56 by 52s 9 yard goods were wanted in large lots and the trading forced another eighth of a cent advance to 5 cents a yard. In 38½-inch 64 by 60s 5.35 yard goods the market was very firm at 9 cents and sales at this level took place both in Fall River and in New York for some of the better southern makes. An order for 10,000 pieces of spots at 8⅞ cents was refused, though in another quarter it was said that 5000 pieces of southern goods were available at this figure, though nothing less than 9 cents would be considered in any quarter on contract goods.

Eastern mills were doing a thriving business on odd constructions, such as 32-inch 64 by 60s, 6.50 yard goods destined for export, which was bought at 7 cents. On 39-inch 56 by 44s 6.60 yard goods sales were made at 6¾ cents, and on 38½-inch 48 squares business was taken at 6¾ cents, though 7¾ cents was refused for 38½-inch 60 by 48s.

Print Cloth Yarn Goods

Deliveries extended well through January and February on the print cloth yarn goods, while in the fine yarn fabrics orders were taken running well into the second quarter of the year, though the bulk of the business was for January and February.

The demand for yarns was more active than has been seen for some time, and there was a notable tendency on the part of buyers to purchase in larger quantities. Carded yarns have regained the ground lost during the latter part of November and the first half of December, and advanced this week to the levels seen prior to Thanksgiving. Combed yarns have been firm in price throughout the month, but this week began to be very stiff, and although no appreciable advance has yet become general, the mills are growing fussy as to whose business they accept at the prevailing price levels. There was some interest during the week in tire yarns, and some medium-sized orders were placed, but the market as a whole is expecting some quantity operation from this quarter in the very near future, and when it comes there is likely to be a sharp advance all along the line.

Mills are operating now at practically the same scale of production as prevailed through the fall months. Most of the cloth mills are running at full capacity, while the yarn mills are still curtailing to some degree, although some that have been idle have announced resumption of operation.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, December 28th, 1921.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable January 16th, 1922, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 5th, 1922.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

BRITISH COAST SHIPPING COSTS

Coastwise Transportation Is Claimed to Be Still the Most Economical Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—"Coastwise shipping is probably one of the most ancient carrying trades of the world, and it still appears to be the most economical means of transport," said Mr. M. Salt, lecturing to the Institute of Transport at the Society of Arts.

Traffic carried coastwise, he said, immediately before the war was greater than ever before, and it embraced practically all commodities, while possibly there was almost as much coal carried coastwise as all other traffic put together. The principal coastwise cargo ports were London and Liverpool, but Cardiff (including Barry) and the Tyne ports ran them very close on account of their coal trade.

Expenses of the general coasting trade had increased as for January, 1921, from 200 to 250 per cent, compared with before the war. Since January, however, expenses had fallen considerably. The effect of the railway subsidy, which remained in force from August, 1919, till June, 1920, was that the coastwise transporters found that they could not afford to carry traffic at the same rates as the subsidized railways, and there was a decline in tonnage carried of about 23 per cent in 1919, 33 per cent in 1920 and 41 per cent in April last, compared with April, 1914. It would appear that if coasting shipping was to cease it would be doubtful whether the railways, even with the aid of good haulage, could deal with the whole of the traffic of the United Kingdom. Thus the public would lose the benefit of a cheap alternative means of conveyance and trades would be to a larger extent at the mercy of the railway companies.

Road competition, he considered, would upset the railways far more than it would affect coastwise shipping. Nevertheless, he expressed the opinion that coastwise shipping would recuperate with the rise in the general trade of the country, and eventually be as great and prosperous as before the war.

CHICAGO BANKS ARE TAKEN OVER

CHICAGO, Illinois — Two Chicago banks with resources of more than $85,000,000 have been sold after the Chicago Clearing House Committee had conducted an examination and found their assets had been impaired by bad loans and investments.

After two days' negotiation the Ft. Dearborn National Bank and the Ft. Dearborn Trust & Savings Bank were purchased by the Continental & Commercial National Bank and Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. Members of the clearing house committee pooled guarantees totaling $2,500,000 to protect depositors against any loss.

The Continental & Commercial National Bank paid approximately $1,500,000 for the deposits of the two Ft. Dearborn banks. By the merger the Continental banks now have resources of approximately $525,000,000 and deposits in excess of $400,000,000, becoming the second largest financial institution in the United States.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Troubles of the Fort Dearborn Bank here had an unsettling effect on the grain market yesterday and, with heavy liquidation on the part of eastern interests, wheat dropped half a dozen points. May delivery closed at 1.08 and July at 97¾. The reaction in corn was moderate compared with the downturns in wheat, and May delivery closed at 52 and July at 53½. May rye 82½a, July rye 76¾a, May barley 55½b, January pork 14.80, January lard 8.60b, March lard 8.80, May lard 8.97b, January ribs 7.67, May ribs 7.87b.

SPECULATION HITS BANKS IN GERMANY

Shaking of Faith of Public More Important Than Financial Loss of Two Institutions Affected by Exchange Dabbling

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The confidence of the German public in German banks has received a severe shaking through the failure of two banking institutions, the Pfalzbank (Palatine Bank) of Ludwigshaven, and the Allgemeine Bankverein (General Bank Union) of Düsseldorf. The liabilities of the former institution are estimated at 340,000,000 marks, those of the latter at about 240,000,000. The intervention of the Deutsche Bank and other banks in the case of the former institution means that the money of the bank's customers will be refunded although the shareholders will lose the capital they invested; in the case of the General Bank Union customers and shareholders alike will suffer heavy losses.

The failure of the banks mentioned is not of great importance intrinsically but, as indicated, the effect on the confidence which the German public has hitherto placed in its banks has been unfortunate. The disturbing feature of the failures is that each was due to speculation in foreign exchanges on a very large scale. The German public realizes that all banks to a greater or lesser degree buy and sell foreign exchanges but the discovery that some of them apparently speculate in vast sums in the exchange market came as a surprise.

In the case of the Palatine Bank the directors are sharply blamed alike by press and public for the excessive confidence which they placed in a confidential clerk attached to the Munich branch of the institution. It seems that the clerk in question had complete liberty as to the extent of the operations he conducted in the exchange market at Munich with the result that he indulged in dazzling speculations and having made on behalf of the bank substantial purchases of dollars when the dollar was worth over 300 marks began to sell them when a sudden improvement in the German exchange occurred and the dollar had sunk to 220. Exchange speculation as indicated was held responsible for the failure of the General Bank Union although in that case it is claimed the institution, which was only founded last spring, had not been efficiently managed.

The sudden improvement in the German exchange besides resulting in the failure of the two banking institutions mentioned also led to the "snuffing out" of various "mushroom" banks throughout Germany—that is so-called banks formed especially to conduct exchange speculations. Various Berlin "mushroom" banks closed their doors with the result that many small speculators—clerks, typists, shopkeepers and the like—lost their money.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD ACTION AND OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, New York—While directors of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company have voted to pass the quarterly stock dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, the company reports sales for the last week of December the largest in its history and that the prospects for 1922 are most promising. The regular quarterly of $2 a share on the preferred stock was authorized however.

Suspension of the stock dividend was deemed advisable, a statement said, in view of the unsatisfactory showing of 1921. The plant at Cumberland was completed recently and therefore the company is now in a position to meet the demands for its productions.

Examine your List of Securities

Changes in Economic Conditions frequently provide Opportunities for advantageous readjustments of Investments.

At the beginning of a New Year the Investor should determine as far as possible if his holdings meet his requirements as to safety and income.

Some exchanges of Bonds and Stocks may prove of material advantage.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TORONTO WINNER AT HOCKEY AGAIN

Canadian University Team Maintains Its Triumphant Tour of United States by Defeating Harvard, 6 to 1, on Tuesday

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—University of Toronto kept up its triumphant tour of the United States at the Boston Arena Tuesday night when the world's champion hockey team defeated the Harvard varsity by a score of 6 to 1. It was a hard-fought game from beginning to end with each team playing at top speed practically all of the time.

The first 15 minutes of the game found the two teams very evenly matched Toronto scoring a goal early in this period; but Capt. George Owen Jr., '22, evened for Harvard when there was about two minutes of play left. When the two teams left the ice for the first intermission, it looked as if the game were going to be a battle royal; but the second period had not progressed very far when Toronto took the lead and by scoring four goals during the 15 minutes clinched the game for their side.

William Carson, center for Toronto, was at his very best. He was all over the rink, handling his stick in masterly fashion and outskating the rest of the players. He scored four of the goals made by his side. Ramsey and Brown also played well for the visitors and Captain Langtry kept up his reputation as one of the best goal tends.

For Harvard Captain Owen was the individual star. His defensive work was all that could be asked for and he figured prominently in the Crimson attack, the only goal by his side being a brilliant individual effort on his part. W. E. Crosby '24, C. W. Baker '22 and J. M. Martin '22, also played well for Harvard.

The first period opened at a great pace, each team carrying the puck into its opponent's territory only to be turned back. Brown made the first goal of the game for Toronto early in the period, getting a pass from Hudson and shooting the goal with only the goal tender in front of him. Owen, in making his goal, took the puck from within his own territory and by fast skating and skillful dodging shot a goal which Captain Langtry had no chance to stop.

The second period started in rather slowly, but by the time it had progressed three or four minutes it speeded up and Toronto, by giving a fine exhibition of skating and passing, ran up four goals, Carson making three of them. Harvard was on the defensive during the entire period.

The third period was fast, although the hockey was not as good as in the first two periods. Toronto seemed to be satisfied with its lead and played to keep the Crimson from scoring. J. G. Flint '23 was in goal for Harvard during this period and made a number of fine saves. The only goal of the period was made by Carson 43 seconds after the start. The summary:

TORONTO		HARVARD
Wright, Westman, lw	rw	Baker, Angier
Carson, c	c	Martin
Hudson, Westman, rw	lw	Walker, Hill, Angier
Ramsay, ld	rd	Owen
Brown, Sullivan, rd	ld	Crosby, Gratwick
Langtry, g	g	Higgins, Flint

Score—University of Toronto 6, Harvard University 1. Goals—Carson 4, Brown, Ramsay for Toronto; Owen for Harvard. Referees—F. Rocque and J. Sullivan. Time—Three 15m. periods.

NEW UMPIRES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

William Brennan, R. D. Emslie and Henry O'Day Are Not Expected to Start Next Season

CHICAGO, Illinois—Not only will there be a number of shifts in the make-up of the National League baseball clubs when they take the diamond for the championship season of 1922, but it is reported that there will be an extensive revision in the umpire staff.

Three umpires who started the season of 1921 are not expected to start this year. They are Henry O'Day; R. D. Emslie and William Brennan. Brennan has already left the National League and signed a contract for 1922 with the Southern Association, from which organization he came up to the National. Emslie is expected to be retired on a pension as he has served nearly 25 years in the league, while O'Day is said to be asking for his release that he may sign up with the Pacific Coast League.

The National League has signed up three new umpires. They are Holmes of the Western League; Paul Sentelle of the Texas League, and Pfirman of the Southern Association.

Umpire O'Day has had a remarkable career in the majors. Starting as a pitcher in the days when Connie Mack was catching, he switched to umpiring more than 25 years ago, but in 1912 was persuaded to manage the Cincinnati Reds. O'Day brought the team out of the last division into fourth place, but gave up the post after one year. Later he managed the Chicago Cubs for a short time. He is said to have brought out the foul strike rule now in force in the majors and is regarded as one of the most able arbiters in the game.

CORNELL NINE TO PLAY 23 GAMES

ITHACA, New York—The Cornell University baseball team are scheduled to play 23 games in the 1922 season according to an announcement made by the athletic association recently. Five of these contests will be played on the spring holiday trip. The schedule follows:

April 6 and 7—University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 8—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; 10—Georgetown at Georgetown; 11—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 22—Colgate at Ithaca; 26—St. Lawrence at Ithaca; 29—Columbia at Ithaca.

May 5—Columbia at New York; 6—Princeton at Princeton; 10—Rochester at Ithaca; 13—Syracuse at Ithaca; 16—Amherst at Amherst; 17—Harvard at Cambridge; 20—Yale at New Haven; 24—Hamilton at Ithaca; 27—Yale at Ithaca; 30—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

June 1—Colgate at Hamilton; 3—Dartmouth at Ithaca; 16—Alumni at Ithaca; 17—Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 19—Dartmouth at Hanover.

PRINCETON TO TAKE UP LACROSSE AGAIN

Decision Is Made by Committee of Outdoor Sports at That University to Resume Game After a Lapse of 26 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton is to take up lacrosse as a minor sport again after a lapse of 26 years. This decision has been reached by the committee on outdoor sports but it has yet to be ratified by the Intercollegiate Association. An informal team was organized by undergraduate revivers of the sport last spring and a successful season resulted in spite of many attendant difficulties.

Prof. H. S. McClenahan, dean of the college, was captain of the last lacrosse team that represented Princeton in 1895. Since that time there has been little or no interest in the game until last spring when Coach A. Nies of the soccer eleven, several football men, and a few lacrosse enthusiasts who had transferred from other colleges organized the sport again on an informal basis.

Edward Stinson Jr. '22, star end on the 1920 and 1921 football elevens, was elected captain of the informal team last spring and will no doubt be captain again this year. C. C. Sherman '23 is manager and is now arranging for games with Crescent Athletic Club, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Stevens, Swarthmore, Syracuse and Yale colleges. Coach Nies will continue as mentor of the newly recognized sport.

Last spring's informal team brought to light some excellent lacrosse material. This will be strengthened by the addition of a number of football men who are going to report for the conditioning value of the game. The best players on the team last year were: K. A. Dittmar '23, M. J. M. Eliss '24, F. R. Ferlaino '23, W. G. Hoffman '23, W. B. Hubbell '24, N. B. Marden '23, J. R. MacKinney '23, J. P. Poe '22, L. T. Porter '23, E. B. Reynolds Jr. '24, and Edward Stinson Jr. '22. Among the football men who are going to report are A. B. Snively Jr. '24, L. W. Lipscomb '23, and O. P. Alford '23.

HUGH FERGUSON RANKS SECOND

Performs Unusual Feat of Scoring 5 Goals in Single Scottish Football Match December 10

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Hugh Ferguson of Motherwell, performed the unusual feat of scoring five goals in a single match in the Scottish Association Football League on December 10, thereby ranking himself second on the list of goal scorers, behind Duncan Walker, St. Mirren, who netted once. George French of Greenock Morton, the occupant of the seventh place on the list, obtained four goals on the date mentioned and increased his total to 13. The competition for the top place was, however, chiefly between Walker and Ferguson, for John Miller, Aberdeen, seemed, temporarily at least, to have lost the knack of goal-getting which, earlier in the season, had stood him in such good stead. Ten men in the first division of the Scottish League had brought their totals into double figures, but, apart from Ferguson and French, not one of them was successfull in adding to his aggregate on December 10. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Duncan Walker, St. Mirren	24
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	23
Thomas Miller, Aberdeen	19
T. H. O. Jennings, Raith Rovers	17
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	14
John Wood, Dumbarton	14
George French, Greenock Morton	13
T. B. McInally, Celtic	11
William Reid, Albion Rovers	11
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Ran's	10
Russell Allan, Third Lanark	9
John Blair, Partick Thistle	9
William Bird, Dundee	8
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	8
David Halliday, Dundee	8
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	8
William Culley, Kilmarnock	7
Thomas Miller, Heart of Midlothian	7
Andrew Fyfe, Queen's Park	7
Alan Brown, Clyde	6
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	6
Patrick Gallagher, Celtic	6
John Hanlon, Hamilton Academicals	6
Walter Jackson, Kilmarnock	6
Adam McLean, Celtic	6
Donald Slade, Ayr United	6
John White, Albion Rovers	6
Frank Walker, Third Lanark	6

OREGON ELEVEN WINS.

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Territory—University of Oregon outclassed the navy team, champions of the Hawaiian Islands, here Monday, winning 35 to 0. The Oregonians scored in every period except the third, making their final touchdown just before the final whistle. The Navy never got nearer the Oregon goal than 30 yards.

FURTHER HONORS TO W. T. TILDEN, 2D

Present World's Champion Is the First Player Since 1913 to Succeed Himself as the Top of the Tennis Singles Ranking

NEW YORK, New York—For the first time since 1913 when M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, California, was awarded the honor for the second successive time, the ranking committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for 1921 has conferred the honor of heading the men's singles list for a second successive time to W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. McLoughlin also received the honor for a third time in 1914 and it now looks very much as if Tilden would equal the record of the great McLoughlin when the ranking list of 1922 is announced.

Of the first 10 this year, Tilden and W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, are the only players who retained their 1920 rank. Three new names appear in the select few in the persons of Vincent Richards, junior champion; S. H. Voshell, several times indoor champion, and L. B. Rice, the former Yale varsity player. The three players who dropped out from last year's list are W. E. Davis and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, California, and C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Griffin and Garland did not play much tennis in 1921. Only 20 players were ranked in the singles this year as follows:

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, Cal.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y.
W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. M. Washburn, New York, N. Y.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, Mass.
Ichiya Kumagae, New York, N. Y.
S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. B. Rice, Newton Center, Mass.
N. W. Niles, Boston, Mass.
W. E. Davis, San Francisco, Cal.
R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, Cal.
H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, Cal.
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, Ill.
S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J.
F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. F. Neer, Portland, Ore.

Not only do Tilden and Richards have the honor of holding first and third positions in the singles ranking; but they are awarded first place in the doubles. They also held the place in 1918. Richards also has the unique distinction of being placed fourth in the doubles list with Voshell as his partner. The doubles ranking follows:

W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards.
W. M. Washburn and R. N. Williams 2d.
H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey.
Vincent Richards and S. H. Voshell.
W. E. Davis and W. M. Johnston.
F. E. Bastian and L. E. Williams.
W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy.
J. M. Davies and P. E. Neer.
W. T. Hayes and C. B. Herd.
J. C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York is given first place among the women of the country with Miss M. K. Brown of San Francisco, a former champion, second. The 20 leading women players follow:

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, N. Y.
Miss M. K. Browne, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, N. Y.
Miss H. Gilleaudeau, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d., No. Andover, Mass.
Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Edward Raymond, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Grove, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Helene Pollak Falk, New York, N.Y.
Miss Clare Cassel, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert LeRoy, New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, Mass.
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J.
Miss A. B. Townsend, Overbrook, Pa.
Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. M. B. Huff, New York, N. Y.
Miss Phyllis Walsh, Overbrook, Pa.

Ten junior and 10 boy players are also ranked with Vincent Richards again at the top of the junior list while Julius Saglowsky of Indianapolis, Indiana, tops the boys' list. The two lists follow:

JUNIORS

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y.
A. W. Jones, Providence, R. I.
W. W. Ingraham, Providence, R. I.
F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville, N. Y.
H. L. Godshall, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Wood Jr., New York, N. Y.
Fritz Mercur, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles Watson 3d, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morton Bernstein, New York, N. Y.
W. P. Wear, Philadelphia, Pa.
Julius Saglowsky, Indianapolis, Ind.
George Lott, Chicago, Ill.
K. P. Appel, New York, N. Y.
Grevel Acker, New York, N. Y.
Miles Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas McGlinn, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Maguire, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur Ingraham Jr., Providence, R. I.
A. C. Ingraham, Providence, R. I.
M. W. Jones, Providence, R. I.

VANCOUVER LEADS ON PACIFIC COAST

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	P. C.
Vancouver	5	0	4	.555
Seattle	4	1	4	.500
Victoria	3	1	4	.429

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Vancouver replaced Seattle in the lead of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association Monday when they completely outplayed the visitors and shut them out by a score of 5 to 0 for the second time within a week. MacKay, playing rover for the locals, was the biggest factor in the result. On defensive 90 per cent of the Seattle rushes failed to get past his famous hook check and on the attack he had assists on three of his team's goals beside scoring one unassisted. He now leads the league in scoring with nine assists and five goals. Harris and Parkes each scored twice. Vancouver has now won four successive victories in five games played in eight days, thereby advancing from last to first position in the league standing. The summary:

VANCOUVER		SEATTLE
Harris, lw	rw	Riley
Mackay, Robin, r	c	Morris
Adams, c	r	Walker
Skinner, Parkes, rw	lw	Foyston
Cook, ld	rd	Fraser
Duncan, rd	ld	Briden, Rowe
Lehman, g	g	Holmes

Score—Vancouver 5, Seattle 0. Goals—Harris 2, Parkes 2, Mackay for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YALE CLUB LOSES IN SQUASH TENNIS

Montclair Gains an Easy Victory While Princeton Defeats Crescent in Class B Yesterday

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
(Class B)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	6	0	1.000
Princeton	6	2	.750
Columbia	4	3	.571
Yale	4	4	.500
Montclair	3	5	.375
D. K. E.	2	5	.286
Crescent	1	7	.125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The squash tennis team of the Montclair Athletic Club surprised the players of the Yale Club team yesterday by scoring an easy victory in the Class B team championship on the Yale Club courts, 5 matches to 2. Meantime, the Harvard Club, champions, declined to take advantage of the failure of D. K. E. Club to produce two of its players, and postponed their matches until today. The standing at the close of yesterday's matches was, Harvard Club 3, D. K. E. Club 2, with two matches to be played.

D. M. Bomeisler, captain of the Yale team, had little trouble in defeating James Sanders, who was substituted as the leading player for Montclair, and Kenneth O'Brien also managed to win his match from Parke Parker by a narrow margin. But all the other games went to the visitors, by narrow margins in most cases. The summary:

D. M. Bomeisler, Yale, defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15—4, 15—11.
H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated Clyde Martin, Yale, 15—6, 15—8.
Kenneth O'Brien, Yale, defeated Parke Parker, Montclair, 18—14, 9—15, 15—12.
R. E. Hughes, Montclair, defeated G. L. Smith, Yale, 15—4, 18—16.
Frank Seller, Montclair, defeated H. C. McClintock, Yale, 18—15, 18—16.
J. W. Waldron, Montclair, defeated H. G. Holt, Yale, 15—10, 15—8.
C. A. Hipkins, Montclair, defeated R. W. Wolf, Yale, 15—6, 15—4.

The D. K. E. Club produced only three players to meet the Harvard Club team, but the latter accepted only two of the defaults, and two unexpected defeats permitted the remaining matches to decide the issue. R. H. George showed particularly well for the visitors, outplaying C. F. Fuller, leading player for Harvard, both on offense and defense, using his speed effectively. The summary:

R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard, 11—15, 15—10, 15—10.
C. E. Abbot, Harvard, defeated H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., by default.
C. B. Stuart, D. K. E., defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard, 15—4, 15—5.
R. C. Rand, Harvard, defeated E. L. Ward, D. K. E., 15—6, 15—12.
A. M. Hyde, Harvard, defeated G. G. Davidson, D. K. E., by default.

Princeton Club took its match from Crescent Athletic Club by a narrow margin, 4 to 3, though one of the Crescent matches was due to a default. J. B. McKibben made his first appearance for the season and took a straight-game victory creditably from J. W. Ivins Jr. The summary:

N. F. Torrance, Crescent, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton, 15—8, 8—15, 15—10.
J. B. McKibben, Princeton, defeated J. W. Ivins Jr., Crescent, 15—9, 15—10.
M. M. Sterling, Crescent, defeated R. L. Farrelly, Princeton, by default.
E. P. Cyplot, Crescent, defeated A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 18—14, 15—6.
J. M. Denison, Princeton, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, 15—6, 7—15, 15—9.
A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton, defeated H. G. Treiss, Crescent, 15—9, 15—12.
G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, defeated W. L. Pierce, Crescent, 15—8, 15—4.

LEADING TEAMS ARE HELD TO TIE GAMES

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	16	6	2	52	19	38
Celtic	14	9	2	51	16	37
Partick Thistle	16	4	5	42	26	36
Raith Rovers	12	8	6	47	32	32
Hibernians	11	9	6	35	28	31
Dundee	11	8	6	32	18	30
Falkirk	10	10	6	35	25	30
St. Mirren	10	8	8	46	38	28
Ayr United	10	8	8	35	22	28
Aberdeen	10	5	11	37	31	25
Motherwell	10	5	11	40	35	25
Third Lanark	8	8	9	37	40	24
Albion Rovers	9	6	11	31	34	24
Clyde	9	6	10	34	37	24
Kilmarnock	8	7	11	35	51	23
Hearts	7	8	11	31	35	22
Academicals	6	10	10	39	44	22
Greenock Morton	8	5	13	30	42	21
Airdrieonians	6	6	14	25	38	18
Dumbarton	5	7	13	27	48	17
Queens Park	5	4	16	24	54	14
Clydebank	4	5	16	21	59	13

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Tuesday)—There was a full program in the Scottish Association Football League today but it did not furnish either the Glasgow Rangers or the Celtics with a victory, the pair being h d to drawn games by Partick Thistle and Clyde, respectively. The results.

*Hearts 3, St. Mirren 2.
*Dundee 0, Hibernians 0.
Raith 2, *Aberdeen 1.
*Rangers 2, Partick 2.
*Clyde 1, Celtic 1.
Greenock 2, *Albion Rovers 1.
*Clydebank 3, Motherwell 0.
*Falkirk 1, Ayr 1.
*Academicals 1, Dumbarton 1.
*Kilmarnock 2, Airdrieonians 1.
Queens Park 1, *Third Lanark 0.

*Home team.

ENGLISH RUGBY TRIAL IS HELD

Team Containing Eight International Players Defeats The North at Manchester 44 to 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The most important happening in English Rugby football circles on December 3 was an international trial game, England vs. The North, at Manchester. As a game, it was interesting, but, as a trial, it cannot have been particularly helpful to the selectors. The England side included eight international players and won by 44 points to 13. This does not so much indicate a powerful winning side at is does the weakness of the North men. H. L. V. Day of the Army was quick to take advantage of the shortcomings of his opponents and, from the position of wing threequarterback, scored no fewer than five tries, two of them in the first eight minutes. Following this quick collection of eight points, for Day converted his second try, W. J. A. Davies famed as the captain of England's national fifteen last season, dropped a penalty goal almost from the touchline. Day then obtained his third try, which was converted by R. H. King, the Harlequins' fullback. The latter figured in the team in the place of B. S. Cumberlege, who voluntarily stood down. J. C. Catcheside, a wing "three" for the North, opened the scoring for his team. He made a good impression, and may rival Day for the wing position, which would be vacant should C. N. Lowe be unable to play when the internationals come along. Catcheside is tall and strong, with safe hands and the ability to tackle. His try against England was converted by A. Robson, a teammate of Catcheside's in the Northumberland fifteen.

At this point of the game, the North was successfully aggressive and a try by Day was quickly followed by one from G. Scott-Page, Durham. That being converted, England led by only 19 points to 10 at half-time. In the second half, A. T. Young, of Blackheath, took the place of C. A. Knapman, in the England side. Knapman had been playing at scrum-half in the absence of C. A. Kershaw, who was with the English fencing team which visited the United States. The North increased its total of points only to the extent of a penalty goal, while E. E. Hammett, Blackheath; E. R. Gardner, Royal Navy; R. G. B. Quick, Bristol; A. T. Voyce, Gloucester, and Day scored tries for England. All of these were converted. In the second half Davies played better than he did in the first. Although not quite as brilliant as usual, he revealed an extra turn of speed, which, allied to his knowledge of the game, should make him even more successful as England's leader in the forthcoming international tournament. In the England pack, L. G. Brown was as good as ever, while Voyce and Gardner also got through a lot of effective work.

Of the club games on December 3, one of the best was that in which Guy's Hospital defeated Swansea by 9 points to 0. This cannot be looked upon as an indication of the relative strengths of club Rugby in England and Wales, as the Guy's Hospital fifteen contains a generous sprinkling of South African players. W. D. Doherty, Ireland's captain last season and the present captain of the Hospital rugger side, was not playing, but, nevertheless, the home forwards excelled. Not only did they procure the ball very often in the scrummages, but they broke up so quickly that many attacking movements by Swansea were nipped in the bud. In the second half, the Welshmen, finding that passing did not pay, tried dribbling, but their maneuvers in this manner proved equally unsuccessful.

Despite the absence of King, who was playing at Manchester in the international trial, the Harlequins trounced Rosslyn Park by 26 to 11. A. L. Gracie, the Scottish international center-threequarter, was in fine form for the "Quins," whose opponents were handicapped by the enforced retirement of a "three." H. B. T. Wakelam, who has made his reputation as a forward, played at fullback for the winners and did splendid work in his unaccustomed position. The game was not nearly so one-sided as the score would make it appear. With practically a reserve side in the field, Blackheath defeated the Old Leysians by 39 points to 5. The winners' forwards had matters much their own way in the scrums, of which fact H. Coverdale, at halfback, took full advantage. He, in turn, was able to benefit G. F. Wood, whose great speed enabled him to score four goals. Other results were:

Oxford University 17, London Scottish 3; Cambridge University 35, Old Merchant Taylors 0; Richmond 21, St. Thomas' Hospital 3; Gloucester 6, Llanelly 3; London Welsh 3, London Irish 0; Liverpool 18, Headingley 8; Bristol 19, Cheltenham 0; Northampton 5, Devonport Services 0; Old Blues 28, Old Alleynians 0; Cardiff 29, United Services 13.

ENGLISH PONY POLO FOR THE YEAR 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Although there will not be any international cup matches during 1922, the forthcoming English pony polo season seems likely, judging from the list of fixtures already arranged by the three London clubs, Hurlingham, Ranelagh, and Roehampton, to be an interesting one. The big event at Hurlingham is the long-established tournament for the Champion Cup, now held by the Free-booters, who won it last season under the captaincy of Walter Buckmaster. At Ranelagh, the leading competitions are those for the Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup and the Coronation Challenge Cup.

The latter tournament is confined to the winners of the Hurlingham Champion Cup, the Ranelagh Open Cup, the Roehampton Open Cup, and the Inter-Regimental tournament. Roehampton will be the scene of, among other events, the competition for the Junior Cup (open only to teams not exceeding 25 points). The London fixtures already arranged are as follows:

May 15-20—Hurlingham Social Club's Cup.
May 22-27—Hurlingham and Roehampton Whitney Cup.
May 29-June 3—Hurlingham Ladies' Nomination Handicap.
May 29-June 3—Roehampton Open Challenge Cup.
June 5-10—Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup.
June 5-10—Roehampton Junior Championship.
June 12-17—Ranelagh War Cup.
June 19-24—Ranelagh Handicap Tournament.
June 26-July 1—Hurlingham Champion Cup.
July 3-8—Inter-Regiment Tournament (concluding rounds at Hurlingham).
July 3-8—Roehampton Cup Tournament.
July 1015—Ranelagh Coronation Cup.
July 10-15—Roehampton Ladies' Nomination Handicap.
July 17-22—Hurlingham Tyro Challenge Cup.
July 17-22—Ranelagh Subalterns' Cup.

SERVETTE WINS FROM FRIBOURG

Resumes Leadership of Western Switzerland Association Football Championship Standing

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS
(To December 11 inclusive)

	W.	D.	L.	P. C.
WESTERN SWITZERLAND				
Servette	5	3	0	13
Chaux-de-Fonds	6	1	2	13
Cantonal	4	2	2	10
Etoile	4	1	3	9
Lausanne	3	1	4	7
Montreux	3	1	4	7
Geneva	1	4	4	6
Fribourg	0	1	7	1
CENTRAL SWITZERLAND				
Bienne	5	2	1	12
Lucerne	5	0	2	10
Aarau	2	5	2	9
Nordstern	3	2	3	8
Bale	2	2	3	6
Young Boys	2	2	3	6
Berne	3	0	5	6
Old Boys	1	3	4	5
EASTERN SWITZERLAND				
Blue Star	7	0	1	14
Grasshoppers	6	0	1	12
St. Gall	4	3	2	11
Zurich	3	2	2	8
Brühl	2	1	4	5
Neumuster	1	2	5	4
Winterthur	1	1	5	3
Young Fellows	1	1	5	3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland—After being temporarily displaced by the Chaux-de-Fonds team, Servette, defeating Fribourg by 3 goals to 1, resumed its place at the head of the Western Switzerland Association football championship standing on December 11. Although Fribourg was at the bottom of the league table, it had a reputation for showing exceptional form when playing against the leaders. The first goal was scored by Servette about 10 minutes after the start, and there was no other score in the first half. Five minutes after the restart, in consequence of a weak clearance by the Fribourg defense, a Servette man pounced on the ball and sent in a long shot, which the Fribourg goal keeper, who had previously shown good form, allowed to enter the net. Fribourg then pressed for some time, and finally scored, the last goal being obtained for Servette just before the close.

At Colombier, Geneva met with a heavy defeat by Cantonal. The game opened fairly evenly, and after 20 minutes play Cantonal was leading by 2 to 4. In the absence of two Geneva players, Cantonal had an easy task and piled on 8 more goals, to win by 10 to 1. The game between Montreux and Chaux-de-Fonds was very evenly disputed. Montreux scored twice during the first 10 minutes, after which the game was level. Following the restart, the Chaux-de-Fonds players made valiant efforts, but the Montreux defense was equal to all demands, and no further scoring ensued.

In the Central Switzerland championship, Nordstern showed superiority at the commencement of its match against Bienne, and scored twice during the first half. In the second half, however, Bienne had the advantage and scored thrice, to snatch a narrow victory. The match between Basel and Old Boys was won, 2 to 0, by the latter, both goals coming in the first half. The Old Boys' forward line gave a particularly fine exhibition. At Berne, the local players had the better of their encounter with Aarau, but succeeded in scoring the solitary goal of the match only during the last five minutes of play. Both teams displayed great energy, Berne constantly attacking in the second half. Most of the shots went wide, however, and a drawn match seemed the most probable result when, from a free kick, the ball was placed in the net.

The first half of the game between Blue Star and St. Gall in Eastern Switzerland was very even, both sides frequently missing opportunities of scoring. After half-time, however, St. Gall slowed down, and Blue Star had the best of matters. The first goal came as the result of a foul by one of the St. Gall players, and after this the Blue Stars managed to find the net three times. St. Gall, despite its valiant efforts, failed to score, and lost by four clear goals. A match between Brühl and Zurich was abandoned, owing to fog, when each team had scored one goal.

HALIFAX TEAM IS DISPLACED

Dewsbury Gains Two Points From Hunslet and Takes Lead in Northern Rugby Union

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION STANDING
(To December 10 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Dewsbury	11	3	0	135	85	78.57
Halifax	11	3	1	222	74	76.66
Hull Kingston R.	10	4	0	210	104	71.42
St. Helens Rec.	10	4	1	192	117	70.00
Leigh	8	3	2	122	54	69.23
Oldham	9	4	1	209	107	67.85
Hull	12	6	0	268	147	66.66
Leeds	10	5	1	286	103	65.62
Wigan	7	4	1	129	70	62.50
York	8	5	1	110	70	60.71
Batley	9	6	1	146	120	59.37
Barrow	7	5	0	130	151	58.33
Warrington	7	5	0	120	128	58.33
Huddersfield	8	6	0	257	120	57.14
Rochdale H.	7	7	1	123	102	50.00
St. Helens	7	8	0	123	158	46.66
Widnes	5	6	2	87	93	46.15
Bramley	6	8	0	118	193	42.85
Swinton	5	8	0	79	140	38.46
Hunslet	5	9	2	74	241	37.50
Salford	4	8	1	90	150	34.61
Wakefield Trinity	4	10	0	90	139	28.57
Broughton R.	3	9	1	84	91	26.92
Featherstone R.	2	13	0	107	224	13.33
Keighley	2	13	0	57	291	13.33
Bradford Northern	0	15	0	59	376	00.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England—A heavy defeat at Hull on December 10 cost Halifax the league points necessary to retain the premier position in the standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union. Dewsbury took two points from Hunslet, and reascended to the top, while Leeds, after three successive defeats (two in mid-week games), dropped to the eighth place. The Hull Kingston Rovers and St. Helens Recreation teams maintained a steady rate of progress, and appeared likely to have some part in the deciding games at the end of the season. The Australasian touring team met and defeated a team composed of Welshmen playing in Northern Union football, at Pontypridd, South Wales. A very fine exhibition was given by both teams, the tourists scoring 21 points to 16, a result due to their speedier running. On one occasion, Harold Horder received the ball behind his own line, but contrived to evade his would-be tacklers, and, running the whole length of the ground, scored near the posts, with four of his colleagues in close attendance offering support, had such been needed.

The Welshmen came very near to winning through a fine rally by the forwards in the second half of the game. In forward play, the visitors are not so well equipped for solid scrummaging as some previous touring teams, and furthermore, the strong rushes of the Welsh forwards put the Australasian defense off its balance many times. The Welshmen, John Rogers and S. G. Jerram, were more than a match for Duncan Thompson and A. V. Johnson at halfback, and J. Sullivan was quite as good as Rex Norman, at fullback. The "threes" were well matched, with the Australasians the faster and more resourceful.

Halifax played well in the first half of the league game with Hull, at Hull, but fell away before the persistent attacks of the home forwards during the second period, with the result that Hull won by 16 points to 3. Robert Taylor was in fine form for the winners. Dewsbury found Hunslet a difficult team to beat, even at Dewsbury, the final score of 9 points to 3 not reflecting accurately the run of the play. It is probable that Hunslet lost through mistaken tactics. When hard-pressed, a forward was taken out of the pack to aid the defense, with the result that the Dewsbury forwards then had a measure of superiority, of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Otherwise there was nothing to choose between the teams.

Wigan's sequence of victories was checked by Rochdale Hornets, who won by 7 points to 0. Several of the Wigan players were assisting in the representative game at Pontypridd. Leeds also had several regular players absent and met with defeat at the hands of York by 15 points to 8. The St. Helens Recreation men had the better of a rather scrambling game with Huddersfield, on the latter's inclosure, and ran out winners by 6 points to 5. Warrington administered the first home defeat of the season to Leigh, but hardly deserved to win by 8 to 3.

Oldham repeated its cup-tie victory over Barrow, only with a little more emphasis on the score which, this time, was 29 points to 6. After eight defeats, Broughton Rangers registered a victory by 14 points to 3, the losing team being Batley. Widnes, superior forward as well as back, had little difficulty in disposing of Salford by 19 to 3. Bramley, on the other hand, had to fight extremely hard to gain a victory over Featherstone Rovers, by 8 points to 0. St. Helens defeated Swinton by superior back play, though the game as a whole was not good to watch, the score, 11 to 7, indicating the fairly close struggle. Bradford Northern appeared quite unable to avoid defeat this season, and lost at home to Keighley by 9 points to 2.

OAK

INTRICACY OF THE REPARATIONS ISSUE

In Opinion of Sir John Bradbury, Precise Limits Should, in the Interests of France, Be Prescribed to the German Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Papers relating to the agreement between the French and German Governments concerning the application of Part 8 of the Treaty of Versailles regarding deliverance in kind have been issued as a White Paper. They comprise a résumé of the agreement, the main details of which have already been made known; the decision of the Reparations Commission on the agreement approving its general outlines and referring it to the various governments concerned; and an important report by Sir John Bradbury, British delegate, Reparations Commission, on the agreement.

Sir John Bradbury, in his report, observes that the obvious purpose of the agreement is to secure the largest possible contribution by Germany to the early restoration of the devastated areas of France in the form of deliveries in kind, without the consequential inconveniences which, under the operation of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the existing inter-allied agreements, as they stand, must necessarily be caused to France by reason of her having to account to the other Allies immediately for their proportionate shares in the value of such deliveries.

Agreement's Twofold Object

The agreement, it is pointed out, "seeks to effect this double object by excluding from the immediate operation of the financial provision of the treaty a large portion of the value of all deliveries in kind by Germany to France during the next 14 years—the value of the deliveries so excluded being ultimately brought under the operation of these provisions as and when within the 14-years period the deliveries fall below an annual limit of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, and, in so far as the excess is not liquidated within that period, against the receipts which would otherwise accrue to France in respect of German reparations after the end of the period."

Sir John Bradbury states that the broad result of the proposed arrangements, the details of which are of a very complicated character, would be that during the next 14 years Germany would be entitled to reckon toward the discharge of her obligations under the schedule of payments a maximum of 1,000,000,000 gold marks per annum in respect of her deliveries in kind to France, whatever total these deliveries might in fact attain. She would thus be assuming a burden additional to that laid upon her by the Reparations Commission under the treaty equivalent to the value of the excess of the actual deliveries over this amount.

Remarkable Turn of Events

"It is somewhat remarkable," Sir John continues, "that Germany should now be prepared voluntarily to assume an additional burden," regard being had to the tone of public utterances in Germany. It would be unwise to assume that these burdens can be borne by Germany without prejudice to the execution of her treaty obligations. It is regarded as inevitable that Germany will plead these obligations to France as ground for consideration of her position in regard to reparations in general. The agreement therefore becomes an alteration in favor of France to the detriment of the other allies.

"Opinions may differ," the report states, "as to the precise value of the security offered, but, unless the other powers are prepared to modify in favor of France the existing treaty provisions and interallied agreements relating to priorities and to the distribution of reparations receipts, it can hardly be regarded as in itself providing adequate protection for the rights of the other Allies, and further safeguards will be required."

Precise Limits Should Be Fixed

"As such safeguards must necessarily involve in certain contingencies the payment by France to the other Allies of amounts equal in all to 48 per cent (or, until existing priorities have been disposed of, an even larger proportion) of the aggregate values for which debit stands deferred, it is clearly in the interest both of France herself and of the other Allies that precise limits should be prescribed to this liability."

Sir John, therefore, proposes that: (1) a time limit be fixed for the deferment of debit; (2) deferred debit should never be allowed to exceed 4,000,000,000 gold marks; and (3) France should pay to the general reparations account any amounts necessary to secure that other Allies shall receive their proper amounts due from Germany.

"Subject to the introduction of these safeguards, to which it would not appear that legitimate exception could be taken, the arrangements contemplated by the agreement may be expected to accelerate the solution of the reparations problem on practical lines in a manner advantageous to France without prejudicing the interest of other powers; and it is upon this ground that the Reparations Commission has unanimously recommended them for favorable examination by the allied governments.

Subsidiary Points

"If the allied governments approve the general scheme, subject to whatever safeguards they may decide to be necessary, there will remain certain subsidiary points for the Reparations Commission to consider—amongst others:

"(1) The proposed omission of the excess deliveries from the index figure determining the annual liability, under the schedule of payments, until such time as these deliveries are finally brought to account for reparations purposes.

"(2) The special arrangements for substitution in respect of articles of which France is entitled to restitution by identity, involving in certain cases money payments.

"(3) The special arrangements in regard to the delivery of coal and the prices to be credited and debited, which in several particulars affect the interest of other powers."

These subsidiary questions, Sir John Bradbury adds, cannot, however, well be dealt with until the allied governments have pronounced upon the general plan.

MUSIC

Fourteen Pianists Give a Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the evening of December 21, 13 grand pianos of five different makes occupied the stage of Carnegie Hall. Seated before those 13 pianos were 14 noted pianists—Bachaus, Bauer, Casella, Friedman, Gabrilowitsch, Grainger, Hutcheson, Lambert, Lhevinne, Ney, Ornstein, Schelling, Schnitzer and Stojoski. There was no room for a fourteenth piano, so Percy Grainger courteously shared his with Ernest Hutcheson.

The occasion was a testimonial concert arranged by Messrs. Bauer, Gabrilowitsch and Schelling for Moritz Moszkowski. The program consisted of 10 numbers, two études from opus 64 wonderfully played by Josef Lhevinne; a tarantelle given by Germaine Schnitzler with seemingly more than ever of her scintillating brilliance of execution, and two little pieces, "Etincelles" and "La Jongleuse", rendered by Wilhelm Bachaus with his usual dash. Those were Moszkowski numbers. Percy Grainger and Ernest Hutcheson played Grainger's children's march, "Over the Hills and Far Away"; Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch played Arensky's valse, and, seated at one piano, Bauer, Schelling and Gabrilowitsch, in the merriest of moods, gave Rossini's "The Thieving Magpie." During each number the non-performing stars remained seated on the stage, that is, unless they became interested in the playing of the others, as during the Rossini number, when Lhevinne, Bachaus and others crowded round the three men who were having so much fun playing at one piano.

The interest of the evening centered in the concerted numbers; played by the 14 on 13 pianos, led by Mr. Walter Damrosch. Saint-Saëns' variations for two pianos on a theme of Beethoven, Schumann's "Carnaval," Moszkowski's "Spanish Dances" for four hands, and Schubert's "Marche Militaire" were played by 28 hands. Lots had been drawn in order to decide which artist was to play this or that solo part and it was more difficult than a three-ringed circus to keep track of the weaving in and out of the various themes, as first one alone would take it up (or two and three), then it would be four-hands all around, a dozen or a solo, and always, for the close at least, a sweeping climax by all.

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on December 23 and 24, the feature of interest was the first production of John Carpenter's "Krazy Kat," a composition which, intended for stage representation its composer calls a "jazz pantomime." Although the composer has not hesitated to be open and aboveboard about his jazziness, that species of music has been, in his hands, more or less polite. The reception of the new work was such as undoubtedly its author wished it to be. There was considerable amusement expressed during the unfolding of the pieces.

The remainder of the program comprised the prelude to Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel," Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony, two movements from Moszkowski's first orchestral suite, the second Hungarian rhapsody by Liszt, and the prelude to "The Deluge," by Saint-Saëns. Mr. Stock and his musicians read this music with superlative distinction.

At the Auditorium the Chicago Opera Association opened the week, December 19, with Gounod's "Faust." Mme. Galli-Curci appeared the following evening in "La Traviata," a work in which her labors are familiar. "Aïda" was presented on December 21 and Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," at the next performance, brought forward for the first time here Miss Edith Mason in the part of the daughter of Capulet. It is pleasant to record that Miss Mason made a charming interpretation of, the part. At the matinée on December 24 Mme. Galli-Curci appeared as Lucy in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and in the evening "Tosca" was given with Miss Raisa in the title rôle.

SANTA MARIA GETS GAS RATE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—A reduction of 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet has been ordered by the Railroad Commission upon the rehearing of the rate case of the Santa Maria Gas Company asked by the city of Santa Maria following the decision of the commission on October 1 last, to allow the gas company to raise its rates 25 per cent, despite the protests of the cities of Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo.

The reduction is for the first 15,000 cubic feet used per month. The company has been ordered to refund or to credit this amount to consumers.

SOCIALIST TENET ATTACKED AT ROOT

Many Members of the Party in the British Isles Disagree With the Doctrine That All Persons Should Be Required to Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A rift of an entirely novel character is developing in the philosophy of the advanced or "Left Wing" political parties of Great Britain. The orthodox Socialist tenet that every one should work for his living has been attacked and attacked from within the Socialist movement itself. The historic Socialist position has been based on the contention that the benefits which are enjoyed by all should be contributed to by all.

Starting with that statement as an axiom, Socialists have proceeded to argue that it is the duty of every adult man and woman to do some regular well-defined work toward the upkeep of the commonwealth. With this they have always coupled a condemnation of those whom they label the idle rich, meaning people with incomes drawn from investments or landed estates large enough to allow them to live in comfort without the necessity of earning.

Idleness Attacked

The unoccupied rich, they say, are daily using up food and clothing, are annually causing depreciation of a certain amount in houses, furniture and motor cars, and are always drawing off from productive enterprise the energies of the men and women who act as their servants. At the same time they do not help by their labor to grow food or to manufacture the commodities they use. Thus, it is pleaded, their existence results in a loss to the community measured by the value of the goods and services they consume.

The seemingly idle rich, say the anti-Socialists on the other hand, are in most cases performing a public service by their administration of landed estates, their investments in productive enterprises and their benefactions of both money and time to numerous good causes. It is the orthodox Socialist position of compulsory work for all which is being attacked from within the movement. The school of thought responsible for this new onslaught is that of which Major Douglas is the leader. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be familiar with the credit scheme propounded by this writer which was commented upon in these columns recently, and will recollect that one of its most revolutionary features is its insistence on the right of every citizen to an assured income irrespective of whether he works or not, and regardless of whether he owns capital or not.

Three "Systems" Hard Hit

The case made out for this policy is a striking one, not only for its novelty but also because of the generous and impartial way in which hard knocks are dealt out to Bolshevism, Socialism and Capitalism alike. Considering first the case against Capitalism, this may be summarized in the following manner. It is an obvious fact that while there is no law compelling people to work in Great Britain, America, and other countries outside Russia, yet there is an inexorable compulsion upon all people, except the propertied class, which springs from the fact that it is impossible to get the wherewithal for a livelihood except by earning a wage or salary, which of course is only forthcoming in return for services rendered. Compulsory labor is thus an actual fact, although it may not be nominally or legally recognized.

The existence of this circumstance, Major Douglas contends, is a violation of the ideal of freedom. In his opinion and that of his coadjutors, a man cannot be truly free whose income is dependent on the goodwill of another, whether employer, patron or relative. The whole capitalist system thus comes under his condemnation, for it is composed of people who stand to one another on the relationship of master and servant, employer and worker, wage dispenser and wage receiver.

Compulsory Labor Plan

In this antagonism, Major Douglas is in accord with the Labor Party and the Socialists, but he parts company with them when they support the idea of compulsory labor for the state. To be compelled to work for the government, he says, is equally as inimical to freedom as the compulsion to work for an individual. He instances the régime of the Bolsheviki in Russia and declares that they have substituted the tyranny of a committee for the tyranny of a tzar; the compulsory labor laws of that country invalidate completely its claim to be an exponent of freedom and liberty.

In the controversy the Douglas-New Age scheme has raised within the ranks of the labor movement it has been adversely criticized on the ground that the policy of giving every person an income from the state without exacting corresponding service in return is open to several objections, namely it would have a pauperizing effect upon the recipients, it would enable many people to live without working, and it would throw an impossible burden upon the resources of the state.

To this a categorical reply is made. The productive mechanism of the community has become so powerful and efficient as the result of invention and knowledge that it would be possible, if the world's resources were used in the most economical manner, to establish a higher standard of living generally with much less expenditure of labor power than at present. Further, so far from it being a drawback if many people did not work, it would be no real loss—for the presence of large numbers of inefficient and unwilling workers act as a clog on production; a few keen, enthusiastic and able workers will achieve better results than a large number of the opposite kind. Moreover, if work were not compulsory, it would not follow that people would not want to work. On the contrary, they would take to it with a greater zest, but would, of course, choose the branch of activity for which they had most inclination and aptitude.

Productivity the Property of All

So far as pauperization is concerned the reply is made that after all the great mass of knowledge and skill upon which the enormous output of the productive machinery of the world is based is the result not merely of the enterprise and effort of the present owners, but of the activities of countless millions of human beings in past centuries, and that therefore, this productivity is largely communal property. Hence, an individual income for every member of the community.

The columns of the British Labor journals at the present time bear witness to the effects of this proposal upon the philosophy of the movement. What the upshot of the controversy will be is not at present obvious, but there is no doubt about its potency as a leavening influence in political thought.

THEATERS

Fritz Leiber in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As soon as one Shakespearean repertoire season ends another begins. Sothern and Marlowe extended their engagement at the Century theater beyond their intended stay. Fritz Leiber has now entered the Lexington, and although he is billed to appear for two weeks only, presenting no less than eight Shakespearean plays each week, there are indications that he will be there longer.

Now the Lexington Opera House is a huge place. But space is no obstacle to the Shakespearean play seeker. At Mr. Leiber's production of "The Taming of the Shrew" every seat at the Lexington was taken. Shakespeare in New York, with its one hundred or more musical comedies, bandbox revues and intimate farces, does not wink at audiences, trying to inveigle them into a little theater. He rather engages the largest house and is not surprised to see a curling line swaying toward the box office.

The answer to this may be that Mr. Leiber does not wear a long face when he plays Shakespeare. This is not saying that he does a merry dance when Shylock discovers Jessica's flight. It means that he enriches his performances with what the managers say the public wants, with vigor, humor, and modernism; not too much of these, but just enough to escape dryness and routine.

Mr. Leiber also keeps the plays short. The performances begin at 8:15, and by 11 the auditorium is empty. His settings are in good taste. Members of his company play Shakespeare because they love it, and you can tell exactly from their natural gesture and intonation what rôles are theirs throughout the repertoire. Bianca you place immediately as Ophelia; Baptista will play Polonius. It makes no difference under what name Grumio parades. Is he not at one and the same time Launcelot Gobbo, the first gravedigger, and the porter in "Macbeth."

Mr. Leiber is versatile, vigorous, and intelligible. His Iago is a finely studied character, his Shylock not entirely objectionable or unlovable. Annual New York engagements in Shakespeare are now to be expected and hoped for from Fritz Leiber.

"The Squawman"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Squawman," by Edwin Milton Royle revived by Lee Shubert, with William Faversham, at the Astor Theater, New York City, evening of December 26, 1921. The cast:

Harry Wynnegate	J. Malcolm Dunn
Diana	Julia Hoyt
Lady Elizabeth Wynnegate	Winifred Harris
Lady Mabel Wynnegate	Elizabeth Bellairs
Capt. J. Wynnegate	William Faversham
Malcolm Petrie	H. Cooper Cliffe
Sir John Applegate	Frank Hollins
Big Bill	Burr McIntosh
Shorty	Emmett Shackleford
Andy	Bertram A. Marburgh
Grouchy	Herbert Ashton
Baco White	Harold Salter
Nat-U-Ritch	Josephine Royle
Tab-y-wana	Riley Hatch
Little Hal	Bernard Durkin
Cash Hawkins	Willard Robertson
Nick	Edmund Soraghan
Bud Hardy	William Frederic
Pete	Harry Hanlon

NEW YORK, New York—Jim Carston's story, set in a west as wild and woolly as ever, and making good speed despite the incumbrance of huge flapping chaps, is being told again by Mr. Faversham and a competent company to the entertainment of those who never heard it before, as well as those who like the experience of seeing a good play years afterward.

Mr. Royle's melodrama is not as archaic as its years might indicate. It is at least a believable story. Even when Cash Hawkins signalizes his advent into the Long Horn place by shooting through the ceiling, one accepts him as real, and never stops to question why he doesn't pick off a few actors as well as some of the plaster. Perhaps long association with Mr. Hart and his west has made it easy to believe in the swaggering cowboy. All these cowboys, even Cash and his vengeful brood, are extremely likable; with chaps, guns, hats and all, one would like to invite some of them out to dinner.

Jim Carston, as a hero should be, is the most likable of the lot. As Mr. Faversham plays him he is thoroughly a gentleman, easily dominant over every situation, and in his scenes with his son gently but rigidly resisting every temptation to sentimentality. After him Josephine Royle's Nat-U-Ritch is worthy of high commendation. Miss Royle must have before her a future of great possibilities. She and Mr. McIntosh do much to establish and maintain the sense of reality without which melodrama is so likely to win laughter rather than sincere applause.

This melodrama has lost none of its appeal under the dust of years. It is a revival of one of the fittest.

POLAND RICH IN OIL PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Poland does not need the charity of the United States but it does need American money and some American management for business expansion, according to Virgil A. Smith of this city, a prospecting geologist who has returned from spending five months in Poland on a professional mission for an American concern that is interested in Polish oil prospects.

"The food supply in Poland is abundant," Mr. Smith says, "America has thrown the people of that country relief that was not needed and not popularly wanted. What they do want, what they need, and what I believe they are going to get is American development money. They need also some American foresight in order that they can put to use their great mechanical skill and their arts in metal and mineral working. That is all they require. As to the war, one hears about it rarely over there. You will hear more talk of the war in New York in a day than you will hear in Europe in a week, and I think you can find more hungry people in New York in an hour's search than can be found in a whole day's search in Poland."

Mr. Smith reports that 60 miles south of Lemberg lies the richest potential oil field in the world, the Boryslow field from which, he says, comes oil so rich that it can be used effectively in an automobile as it flows from the wells.

"Rich as the field is," he says, "it lies within the compass of four square miles. Around it are other fields which geological science indicates as being equally rich. But these fields are undeveloped and their neglect is in part due to the aristocratic class—by no means extinct—which is opposed to having its terrain skylines defaced by anything so sordid as derricks."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, December, 1921.

I HAVE joined a new literary society. It is called the Pen Club, with the sub-title "An International Club for Writers." It has no place of abode. The monthly meetings are held at a well-known hostelry. The members dine together, but there are no speeches. At the beginning of the meal the President, who is Mr. John Galsworthy, rises and introduces the foreign guests, or rather he mentions them by name. As nothing is said about them, and as on the first evening I was present there were half a dozen foreign guests, and some Russians with rather unpronounceable names, it was not easy to obtain a strong clue as to their identity. But I was glad to hear the name of the Norwegian novelist, Johan Bojer, author of "The Great Hunger," announced. During the meal, while I was not talking to my neighbor, I studied the back of his compact, well-shaped head and the lines of his trim figure.

WHEN the time came to rise from our seats, and mingle in social intercourse, Mr. Galsworthy kindly offered to introduce me to Johan Bojer. He speaks English fluently, and I amused him very much by describing how, on the previous day, at the exhibition of Mr. Georg Jensen's silver at the Fine Art Society, I was much attracted by a lady, very beautifully dressed, who was inspecting the silver, and commenting upon it with great intelligence. I was so drawn to her, in a paternal way, that when she had gone I asked the proprietor of the establishment if he knew her name. "Oh yes," he replied, "she is the Queen of Norway."

WHILE I was talking to Johan Bojer, the representative of the Century Club in London, Mr. Joseph Anthony, joined us. We discussed literature, and presently Bojer was called away. Then one of those "Life's Little Things" happened that delight me. A well-known writer, visibly excited, rushed up to Mr. Anthony, grasped his hand, and cried, "How proud and delighted I am to meet the author of 'The Great Hunger.'" After that there was nothing to do but to smile, and exchange cards.

THE production of plays has now become so costly and the loss so great if they fail, that many playwrights first print their plays as books, so that the literary public, at least, may know what they are doing. In bookshops you may see Mr. Drinkwater's "Oliver Cromwell," Mr. Zangwill's "The Cockpit," and Mr. Laurence Houseman's "The Comforter," another of his Victorian episodes with Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, and John Morley as characters, and the information that "Viscount Morley has given valuable help and suggestion."

ANOTHER play that has been printed is "Wat Tyler" by Mr. Halcott Glover. This has been performed at the "Old Vic" in the Waterloo Road, which has jumped in and founded a kind of National Theater while the official committee of the Shakespeare National Theater is still wondering what to do with the funds subscribed for the National Shakespeare Theater. I must read "Wat Tyler" simply because Mr. James Agate, a dramatic critic usually very hard to please, has announced that he believes it to be "the finest English play of the last hundred years." He is also enthusiastic over the scenery, very simple, which was used when it was played at the "Old Vic," and he suggests that the cost of it was perhaps a ten-pound note. Put against this the ten thousand pounds reported to have been spent on Miss Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare."

TALKING of plays, English literature loses much by the passing away of Alexander Louis Teixeira de Mattos, whose name is familiar to many as the translator of some of the literary treasures of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Germany. He shared with Mr. Alfred Sutro the honor of introducing Maeterlinck, in exquisite prose, to English readers. This cultured man, who had a finished style and wide knowledge, was content to devote his intellectual gifts to the often depreciated work of translation. Mr. de Mattos was a Dutchman who settled in England in 1874, and became well known and liked in literary circles.

ONE of the pleasures of reading a book and liking it immensely is to pass on the knowledge of it to others. Such a volume is "The Second Person Singular" by Alice Meynell, in that small series of books of prose and of poetry that her readers cherish as much as any modern books on their shelves. It contains 20 brief essays. If there are any modern essays more packed with thought, with finer feeling, taste and ideality I do not know them. I select three of the essays for special praise—"Superfluous Kings," "A Corrupt Following," and "The Second Person Singular." But mind you, this is not a book to taste or gulp. Every page must be pondered over, for the thought is closely knit. The reward to the understanding is great.

THOSE who complain that English reviewers are a little superior sometimes in their notices of American books should read the wholehearted admiration with which Mr. A. Edward Newton's "A Magnificent Farce" is being received by the English Press. But then Mr. Newton is a humorist, and humorists are always welcome. Moreover he made many, many friends with his first book, "The Amenities of Book Collecting." The Times says of him, "He is an egoist of the first water, but because of his candor, his humor, and his unfailing gift of being interesting we never resent it." Then the reviewer proceeds to compare him with Austin Dobson. "But there is no comparison—there is only contrast. Austin Dobson was always behind the scenes, shy, patient, self-effacing, whereas Mr. Newton is on the stage all among the actors. In the end, however, his method is found to have conveyed no less vivid an impression than that of Austin Dobson."

MOTHERS who are receiving letters from their small sons, say about eight years of age, and are rather appalled at the lack of literary finish in them may find ease in reading the following letter written by the great Horace Walpole to his mother, from Bexley, in Kent, at the age of eight. This letter and others are to be sold by auction:

"Dear Mama,

I hop you are wall and I am very wall and I hop Papa is wall and I begin to slaap and I hop al wall and my cousans liks thers pla things vary wall and I hop Doly Phillips is wall and pray give my Duty to papa

Horace Walpole

and I am very glad to hear by Tom that all my cruataurs ar all wall and Mrs. Selwen has sprand her Fot and give her Sarves to you and I dind there yester Day."

I WONDER what my friend Bliss Carman thought of it all, and how he feels now. For I have just read the following in a London paper:

"Dr. Bliss Carman has been crowned as Canada's major poet by the Canadian Authors Association. After he had recited several of his poems a chorus of children danced around him to the sung accompaniment of one of his poems, and ended by putting a wreath of laurel and maple leaves on his head."

THE London Library has just added to itself a building of seven floors, each about eight feet high, containing 6500 shelves. All the new shelves are of steel and all the floors are of glass, an inch thick, making the building completely fireproof. Dr. Hagberg Wright states that the number of new books added to the London Library every year is more than double what it was 25 years ago. Then they used to buy 5000 books a year. Last year they added 10,640. Twenty-five years ago they had 2400 subscribers. This year they have 4200.

BELINDA and I attended an important literary function. Next morning imagine my disgust, and Belinda's delight, to find this in the Fashionable Intelligence. "Mrs. —— (that is Belinda) was wearing skunk furs with a black garbardine suit." "To think," said Belinda, "that is the old dress I had before the war." Women are always uncertain about dates.

MANY authors, Scott and Kipling among others, have introduced as chapter headings, etc., poems by themselves, and have signed them "Anon," or given them no name. In an article by Mr. D. S. McColl he prints a poem and modestly places before it the words "As the Poet Put it." The last two lines, quoted below, please me.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"Once in a dream I made a pun
But when I woke it wasn't one."

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Cockpit." By Israel Zangwill.

Because this play by the author of "The Melting Pot" deals in similar style with the "Cockpit of Europe," and may be called a companion volume.

"Washington Close-Ups." By Edward G. Lowry.

Because I knew Mr. Lowry when he was extra American Ambassador to Great Britain in charge of the interests of Germany during the war, and because I enjoy his crisp, cunning writing.

"The Garden of Experience." By Mrs. George Cran.

Because I derived much pleasure from "The Garden of Ignorance," and this is its amusing and attractive sequel.

Q. R.

CHARACTER SKETCHES

Silhouettes of My Contemporaries. By Lyman Abbott. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

Though there is nothing merely startling nor even particularly searching about these sketches of various notable Americans, still they are keenly written and give a kindly record of several whose work has tended to depreciate in popular valuation as well as of others about whom every one has written. Of the former sort is Rutherford B. Hayes, and of the latter Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. More interesting than these sketches, however, are those which deal with P. T. Barnum, John B. Gough, and Gen. William Booth, who, of course, was not an American. Of P. T. Barnum it is especially pleasant to read that, after he had made a generous contract with Jenny Lind, he of his own accord changed the contract so as to give her considerably more than he had originally agreed. It is all a gentle sort of book by one whose writing has ever been a means of ministration.

AS LITERATURE

The Song of Songs: Being a Collection of Love Lyrics of Ancient Palestine. A New Translation Based on a Revised Text, Together with the Origin, Growth and Interpretation of the Songs. By Morris Jastrow Jr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

As the title page indicates, Professor Jastrow has here considered the book called "The Song of Solomon" strictly as literature. In so doing, he has produced a group of poems that should be especially interesting in these times of all sorts of modern poetry, because the Canticles are as modern in manner as the very most modern poets could wish. The discussion, to which half of the volume is given over, is highly informative but not necessarily conclusive. Doubtless, in spite of the scholars, people will continue to read meaning into the poems as well as to get meaning out of them.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Friendly Arctic, The Story of Five Years in Polar Regions. By Vilhjalmur Stefánsson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

I

An arctic with much dry land, meadows, flowering plants of various sorts, including the poppy, heather, sedge, and the bluebell, with edible mushrooms, birds and animals, such as geese, gulls, and tern, caribou, bears, and ovibos—this is the arctic of which Stefánsson writes, and it is indeed a region quite different in its details from what people who have read the usual books on polar exploration or attended the usual lectures have misconceived conditions there to be. The possibilities of living in arctic lands, and even on the arctic ice, Stefánsson presents, partly in the form of straight narrative of his experiences, and partly in the form of explanation and argument to develop his thesis.

Much of his story makes decidedly exhilarating reading, largely because of his own sustained enthusiasm. To him polar exploration includes comparatively few real hardships, since he is ever determined to enjoy the very circumstances that might seem hardships to others. Setting out to prove for himself the essential friendliness of the northern regions, he has kept himself awake to find opportunities where other explorers have found only problems. He may be excused for the pride with which he tells of his successes, for his very pride is like that of the farmer of South Dakota who has achieved successful crops after a season that was not without its difficult details. The whole book, in fact, gives just the sort of details that an ardent rancher or pioneer in other kinds of work in any part of the world might recount for the benefit of skeptical friends.

Despite his pride in the triumph of his own theory, he tries to be fair to all those in any way associated with him. His fairness is, indeed, of a ruthless sort which sets down facts in sequence, whether these facts are to the credit or the discredit of those concerned in them. In setting them down, however, he shows himself a not unsympathetic analyst of human nature, aware that individuals have not been responsible for the fears and misconceptions of the north in accord with which they have acted or refused to act, but have needed to be awakened to the wisdom of rejecting what never had any real basis.

II

This volume differs from most books on polar exploration in that it deals mainly, not with the discovery of utterly new regions, but with the learning how to live on land and ice that might, or might not, have been visited before. One of the especially interesting chapters, for instance, tells of the reaching of the point farthest north on Prince Patrick Island that was attained by the expedition under F. L. McClintock, in 1853, 62 years earlier. Here, as elsewhere, Stefánsson compares his own observations, experiences, and conclusions with those of his predecessors. Thus he remarks particularly on McClintock's limited understanding of polar resources when the latter wrote, "But no fuel of any kind could be got (in Prince Patrick Island)."

In an earlier chapter on Banks Island Stefánsson says, in a typical passage: "Since I began to know the north its beauty, freedom and friendliness have continually grown upon me. They were there from the first, but my eyes were holden and I could not see them, for even in that clear air I walked wrapped in the haze of my bringing-up. With southern feelings and an assumption of the inferiority of that which is different, I failed to see the resources and values where they lay before me, and distrusted everything that was strange. Especially on such delightful and care-free journeys as we were now making it is difficult to realize that this land is not only assumed to be barren by those who do not know it, but has actually appeared so to men who have been there. Certainly it would take keen eyes to read between the lines of McClure's narrative of hardship and heroism the soft beauty and homelikeness of Banks Island as I see it."

Thus his is a very natural originality consisting of the intensive discovery of what others had regarded cursorily. In this it marks a new period in arctic activity, a period in which development rather than mere adventure must be the main motive. His reiterations of the differences between what he found and what others reported that they found are necessary because of the persistence of the old impressions, and need to be appreciated in order that the comprehension of the north as a tremendous opportunity may be hastened.

III

The main thesis of his book is, as he informs us over and over again, that the arctic regions, like other parts of the earth, can be made to furnish the essentials of living, if one will but face the conditions as they are and make the most of them by using the ways and means actually adapted to the north, rather than ways and means learned in what are supposed to be more civilized lands. Thus he explains with care enough to convince anyone, it would seem, that fresh water is practically always available even on the ice, since sea ice becomes fresh during the period intervening between its formation and the end of the first summer thereafter." His whole experience was a continual demonstration of the previously doubted fact that seals could nearly always be found, if one knew how to look for them, to supply food, clothing, and fuel. Shelter of an entirely adequate kind was furnished him by the snow itself, which he readily learned to make into houses of the old-fashioned Eskimo kind, houses not at all fragile, easy to keep warm and properly ventilated, and as commodious as one might wish in the circumstances.

"When the snow dome has been otherwise finished," he writes, "a tunnel is dug through the drift into the house, giving a sort of trap door entrance through the floor. Most Eskimos, failing to understand certain principles of thermodynamics, use a door in the side of the house. But it is obvious that if a door in the wall is open and if the interior of the house is being artificially heated, then warm air being lighter than cold, there will be a continual torrent of heated air going out through the upper half of the doorway, and a cold current from outside entering along the floor. If the door is on a level with the floor or a little below it, the warm air from the house cannot go out through the door, even with the door open, because warm air has no inclination except that of rising. Similarly cold air cannot come in through the door in the floor so long as the house above is filled with warmer air, for two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time."

Then he goes on to tell in detail how the top of the dome may be made thicker or thinner so as to keep the house at the right temperature. To a reader who has never camped out far away from settled communities, it may be astonishing to see how engrossing these details of living become in a book of this sort where they are represented in utter simplicity, without any of the complexities of modern city conveniences. The friendliness of the arctic regions to Stefánsson arises from the facility with which he has been able to convert to his immediate needs just what he has found at hand.

IV

In some respects the most interesting parts of the book are those passages which deal with the usual mental attitudes of people toward the arctic, and with the manner in which false attitudes may be changed. Generalizing, he says, for instance, "an educated man of diversified experience has the mental equipment to meet 'hardship'; the ignorant are fitted to meet easily only those 'hardships' that are native to them." Again he remarks, concerning the 50 whalers that have been lost in the Beaufort Sea, "The 50 ships lost might not have been lost at all but for the timidity through which they had usually been abandoned by their crews." Of the argument against the possibility of getting fresh water in the far north, he says, "There are few things considered more certain than that the ocean is salt, and there is no inference more logical (although no inference is ever really logical) than that the ice of salt water must also be salt."

To be open-minded about new conditions, he shows repeatedly, is needful if one is really to make himself at home in the polar regions. Many would doubtless feel that never could they wish to make themselves at home there; but Stefánsson shows that this is an unreasonable prejudice, as absurd as the old prejudices against trips to Alaska or other misunderstood places. Sooner or later every part of the earth must be proved to be important in some useful way; so Stefánsson is doing the world a large service by emphasizing what he believes to be the importance of the arctic.

One who has an aversion to snow-houses, cold, and an unvaried diet, may, moreover, according to him, find none of these "hardships" in many a land, within the arctic circle during at least the summer months. He gives plenty of pictures of dry land, vegetation, birds, and animals, to illustrate the actuality in place of what people have imagined of the north.

There are passages also about Eskimo superstitions, about the stones showing where camp circles have been in the past, about the arctic noises, caused by the crushing of the ice, by birds and animals, and by winds and storms, about the construction of sledboats, about the enjoyment of the night as well as the day, the winter as well as the summer. There are explanations of the skill of Eskimo seamstresses, of the habits of seals, bears, foxes, wolves, and caribou, of the manner of living in comfort that is possible in the arctic, and of geographical facts discovered. Stefánsson gives a record, in fact, of how he continuously had to replace the old concepts of arctic living with new concepts of his own based on the actuality.

V

Of the book as a whole, it may be said that it is perhaps rather more ponderous than it ought to be. Some points are amplified long after the reader has been fully convinced that they are true. There are some needless repetitions of thought and experience in various parts of the volume. Then, too, for the average reader the distance covered and the time elapsing from chapter to chapter may not be sufficiently clear. Dates and distances might be given at the top of each page, so that one could tell at a glance how much of the journey was accomplished between any two or more events. The whole volume, however, is fluent and animated, with a style which, though rarely distinguished by any special literary qualities, is always adequate. It is certainly praise to say that the style is that of the enthusiastic talk of a man completely interested in his subject.

The final paragraph gives in a few words the import of the whole volume. "This expedition has contributed materially toward making easy what once was difficult, and safe the things that used to be considered dangerous. It is human nature to undervalue whatever lands are distant and to consider disagreeable whatever is different. But we have brought the north a good deal closer and have made it look more than it used to like Michigan or Switzerland. To the members of our expedition the glamorous and heroic polar regions are gone and in their place is a friendly but a commonplace country. To the reader the same will be true in proportion as he succeeds in seeing, either through this narrative or through our technical volumes, that it is the mental attitude of the southerner that makes the north hostile. It is chiefly our unwillingness to change our minds which prevents the north from changing into a country to be used and lived in just like the rest of the world."

This is certainly a theme that was worth developing, both in actual experience and in writing, and the development of it as a whole should be entertaining and profitable to many. Others will find it worth while to read much in the book here and there to supplement the understanding gained from Stefánsson's magazine articles and his lectures in which he has presented in briefer form the same ideas.

THE GROWTH OF LANGUAGE

Essays on English. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Newspaper English finds a champion in Professor Matthews, who, in his latest book, "Essays on English," deals with the laws of language and its growth. When a sentence in the paper reads, "Pacts confirmed by Parties" the pedants in academic circles might groan and say, "What are we coming to," but Professor Matthews would probably look cheerful, and explain, "How rich and varied our language grows."

It is the mistaken opinion of many people that the dictionary is the authority on language, and that the more "civilized" a language is, the more fixed and selected will be its vocabulary. The dialects, to be sure, are always with us, and there is an incorrigible proportion of the population who will use slang and swallow their endings; that worries those who expect English to remain the English of the classics. And yet the very history of languages will show us that this idea is mistaken. Italian was at first only the Tuscan dialect, and as it gained headway over the others, it borrowed and assimilated their words, until it is today the supreme language of Italy. The French of the Isle de France "fed" on the dialects around it, and became the French that we know today. So English, from being simply the East Midland dialect grew by borrowing from its neighbors and has done so ever since. Language must grow or die. Strange words may be incorporated into our speech, so long as we make them truly English, and so long as they have a use of their own. French words, for instance, that remain French in pronunciation, are not wanted, but are like foreign matter imbedded in our speech. We can use criterion but we must form its plural according to our English rules, with the "s." Advertising has given us a host of words, and the war has added to our common and technical vocabulary, as has science. We ourselves have created words, making verbs from nouns, "to collide" from "collision"; we couple words, "skyscraper," "pussy-footed," "road-hog," words rich imaginatively; we add slang phrases, that are colorful and racy; we even cut our own words to make them easier to say, as, for example, "ad," "pep" and "photo." We are always a bit shocked at the strange new sounds, but we have forgotten their illegitimate descent, we will forget that they were ever new.

This is the lingual creed of Professor Matthews; we can forgive him if he is a little illogical in not accepting "to enthuse" just because he detests it; we can forgive this because he is so generous with his adherence to all the other new forms.

The book is an interesting one to the scholar and to the man in the street alike, because it is full of stories about words that are so often unexpectedly exciting; because it is by a professor who has made the study of words his life work and who yet remains open-minded and unabashed by the daring tongues of the day.

AN AMERICAN COLLECTION

The Man in the Street. By Meredith Nicholson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

In his foreword Mr. Nicholson modestly remarks that his right to speak for the man in the street may be open to question, but perusal of the 10 essays and sketches included in this pleasant volume will probably leave with the reader the impression that its title is a happy one. For though he discourses with a finished style which the man in the street seldom attains, of many things from breakfast tables to politics, it is with a tolerant appreciation of what is good about things as they are and an earnest desire for reform in rather obvious directions which one feels is characteristic of the average American. He writes: "If Main Street knows what America is all about, and bathes itself, and is kind and considerate of its neighbors, why not leave the rest on the knees of the Gods?" and in another essay: "The nation was founded on ideas, and clearly in the ideas of the fit, the earnest, the serious lies its hope for the future. To eliminate the second-rate, to encourage the first-rate man to undertake offices of responsibility and power—such must be the immediate concern and the urgent business of all who love America."

Although it expresses the same general viewpoint as the others, the little essay in which Mr. Nicholson writes of his friend, James Whitcomb Riley, is perhaps the most interesting and individual of them all.

A DANISH WRITER

Martin Andersen Nexö

Ditte was the granddaughter of Soren, a fisherman. In the story of her early life, lately translated, she has been introduced as "Ditte Girl Alive." And a girl alive she was, in very truth! An inquisitive little being even in the cradle, the moment she got free of it she was eager to meddle with everything. Her escapades distracted her simple grandparents, and when her mother came back . . . But that is trying to retell the story—a vain task, for it has been told once and for all as it should be told, by the Danish author, Martin Andersen Nexö. The English translation is the first part of a trilogy, and when the other volumes follow in the autumn we shall meet with Ditte grown up, but just as headstrong and full of escapades, just as irresistible.

"Ditte Girl Alive" appeared in England and America almost simultaneously with the translation of "Growth of the Soil," by Knut Hamsun. Not only did Hamsun's book receive unusual attention, but it was widely acclaimed, for had not the author been awarded the Nobel Prize on the strength of it? Almost would it seem that the enthusiasm of English readers was, for the literature of other countries at least, exhausted on that one book. Nexö is a writer who challenges comparison with Hamsun, but there was no evidence of enthusiasm for "Ditte Girl Alive." Indeed it might safely be said that the story was passed over almost as though Nexö had been a novice, not an author who has done for his native Denmark what Björnson did for Norway, and Selma Lagerlöf for Sweden.

It is difficult to account for this lack of appreciation of an exquisite story-writer, among English readers, at any rate, for in America there was some sort of momentary stir made by one or two critics, though mainly to pillory the translator for some trivial errors in judgment. Only seven years have passed since the appearance of Nexö's great epic, "Pelle Erobreren" (Pelle the Conqueror), and the profound impression made by the story is hardly remembered. But the European war crowded so many pre-war impressions out of memory that we can hardly complain about this forgetfulness of a writer whose name no one seems to have troubled to keep before a public that never remembers vanished names.

"Pelle the Conqueror" was written in 1906. It consists of four parts, telling of the life of Pelle as a boy in country surroundings in Bornholm; as an apprentice in a small provincial town well out of touch with modern problems; as a young worker in Copenhagen, finding himself at grips with all the industrial and social troubles—and finding his own remedies, moreover; and, lastly, as a man who has won victories and come through the struggle with his rich nature untarnished. What that nature consists of, its optimism in the face of great hardships and misfortunes, can best be gathered from the author's description of a phase in Pelle's early career, that had been "happy by virtue of everything; it had been a song mingled with weeping. Weeping falls into tones as well as joy, and heard from a distance it becomes a song. And as Pelle gazed down upon his childhood's world, they were only pleasant memories that gleamed through the bright air. Nothing else existed, or ever had done so."

Nexö is not a sentimentalist, as might be expected from that "nothing else existed (but pleasant memories), nor ever had done so"—a phrase which not only typifies the boy, but the older Pelle, donor to his fellow workers—O simple-hearted Pelle!—of a garden city. The story is artistically true, as well as being largely autobiographical. Though born in one of the poorest quarters of Copenhagen, Nexö, like his hero, spent his boyhood in Bornholm, an island of the Baltic on which is the town of Nexö, from which his final name was derived. Also like Pelle in the second part of the book, he became a shoemaker's apprentice, gaining his livelihood later as a bricklayer. Eventually he managed to enter one of the most renowned of what in Denmark are called the "people's high schools." He worked so hard at his studies that he gained a position as a teacher, first in the provinces, and afterward in the capital itself.

"Pelle the Conqueror" and "Ditte Girl Alive" were preceded by several volumes of early stories and a book of "sunshiny reminiscences" of Spain—to borrow the apt description once made by Prof. Otto Jaspersen, who has been Nexö's most appreciative critic. Perhaps it is these travel sketches that best represent the author as a master of descriptive writing. So vivid is his power that he presents in a single paragraph a detailed scheme of still life or of action which most writers manage in a blurred sort of way only after half a dozen pages, thinking themselves possessed of a graphic pen. But the book that has gone deepest into the affections of his own countrymen is the story of "Ditte Girl Alive." And small wonder, for they have not only been confronted with a lovely child who has shared their own humble existence, but they have found themselves caring more for her troubles than for their own. They have learned from her, that if there is often tragedy behind the comedy of life, there may be comedy behind the tragedy, and ineffable sweetness and beauty at back of them both.

FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Modern Men and Mummers. By Hesketh Pearson. London: George Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Pearson, who is or has been an actor, is an entertaining writer, with a happy gift of telling portraiture. By his own confession he is a post-impressionist, and it is of the essence of post-impressionism to seek only the personal valuation: so that the post-impressionist portrait will often appear to the beholder to differ remarkably from its subject. The correspondence which exists in the mind of the artist is obscure to the mere outsider. It is probable, therefore, that some of Mr. Pearson's sketches will be barely recognizable to the subjects themselves or to their other acquaintances. Nevertheless, considered on their merits as pictorial effects, they are lively and interesting.

Mr. Pearson is most admirable where he most admires, and it is then that he displays the greatest understanding. He is too often carried away by the temptation to be "clever," too often superficial in his judgments and unsound in his generalizations, but he makes some very acute and perceptive criticisms. Even if the value he puts on particular plays is open to question, he says some very good things about Bernard Shaw, whom he places at the very top of the contemporary literary ladder; and while he pokes fun at him, he pays a just and generous tribute to the whimsical genius of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

Perhaps the two best chapters in his book are those on Sir George Alexander and Sir Francis Galton. The former contains a description of the proceedings of the committee of distinguished actors formed to arrange the Shakespeare tercentenary performance, which is really delightful comedy. Of Alexander, while recognizing his limitations as an actor and as a judge of dramatic literature, he gives an attractive portrait. "He was invariably considerate, the essence of courtesy, thoughtfulness, sympathy and tact—and he was as just as he was thorough . . . He was a man first and a mummer afterward."

On the charm of Galton's character Mr. Pearson writes with a simple admiration which is refreshing in comparison with the intellectual fireworks displayed elsewhere in his pages, and he gives some pleasing examples of his ways, which were often "so practical as almost to seem eccentric. For instance, at one time he used to secrete a brick somewhere on his person. This would be attached to a piece of cord; and, unobserved by those around him, he would quietly release the brick from its position, let it down to the ground, mount in order to gain a good view of some procession or other and draw it up to its resting place at the close of the proceedings. At another time he was anxious to get material for a book, when it was necessary that he should strike a fair proportion in estimating the beauty or otherwise of the average woman. Thereupon he improvised some machine which ticked off numbers on a sheet of paper when a button was pressed. He placed one machine in his right-hand trouser pocket and another in his left. After which he strolled through the streets with his hands in his pockets and calmly pressed buttons—right, beauty; left, otherwise—as the female population passed him, 'regardless of their doom.'"

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THE HOME FORUM

The Golden Gate

The sun is setting pallid as a moon
Behind the airy mountains of the fog.
Clouds march in wonder through the Golden Gate.
The base of Tamalpais, reaching down,
Alters its outline to a cloud. Bright rocks,
With eddies gathered round them and with gulls
Huddled along their tops, vary and jut;
The crowds of water toppling high with foam
Crumble and fall and mingle and are gone,
And bubbly spindrift pulses on the sand.
A small wild-aster glimmers from the cliff,
Two shadowy sea-birds hasten to the sea. . . .

—Witter Bynner.

A Treaty of Another Day

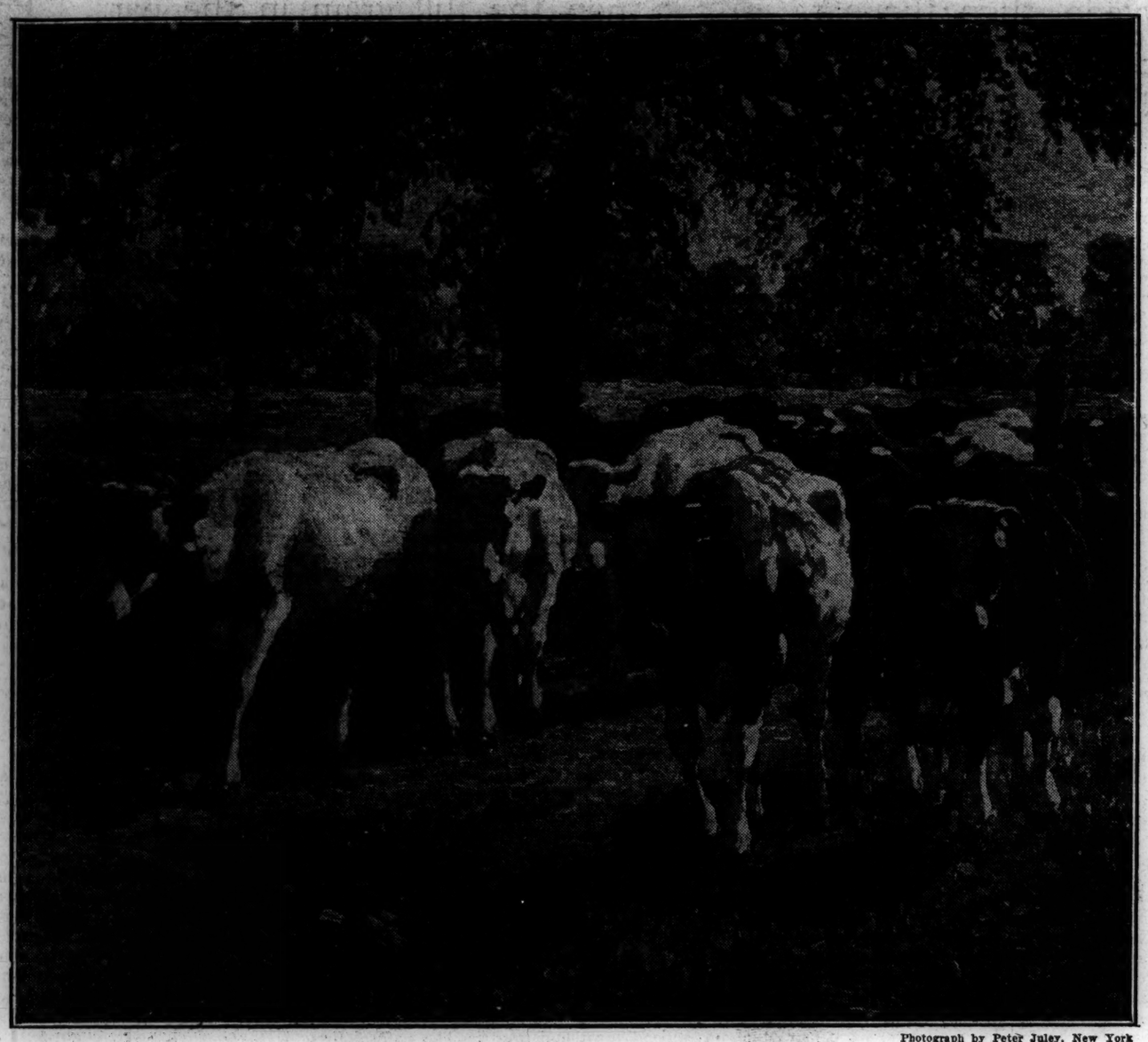
In June, 1878, the great Congress for the settlement of the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey assembled in Berlin. It was an extraordinarily interesting occasion, for almost every single European notability was to be seen in the German capital. The Russian plenipotentiaries were the veteran Prince Gortchakoff and Count Peter Schouvaloff, that most genial "faux-bonhomme"; the Turks were championed by Ali Pasha and by Katheodory Pasha. Great Britain was represented by Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury; Austria by Count Andrassy, the Prime Minister; France by M. Waddington. In spite of the very large staff brought out from London by the British plenipotentiaries, an enormous amount of work fell upon us at the Embassy.

To a youngster there is something very fascinating in being regarded as so worthy of confidence that the most secret details of the great game of diplomacy were all known to him from day to day. A boy of twenty-one feels very proud of the trust reposed in him, and at being the repository of such weighty and important secrets. That is the traditional method of the British Diplomatic Service.

As all the Embassies gave receptions in honor of their own plenipotentiaries, we met almost nightly all the great men of Europe, and had occasional opportunities for a few words with them. Prince Gortchakoff, who fancied himself Bismarck's only rival, was a little, short, tubbyman in spectacles; wholly undistinguished in appearance, and looking for all the world like an average French provincial "notaire." Count Andrassy, the Hungarian, was a tall, strikingly handsome man, with an immense head of hair. To me, he always recalled the leader of a "Tzigane" orchestra. M. Waddington talked English like an Englishman, and was so typically British in appearance that it was almost impossible to realize that he was a Frenchman. Our admiration for him was increased when we learnt that he had rowed in the Cambridge Eight. But without any question whatever, the personality which excited the greatest interest at the Berlin Congress was that of Lord Beaconsfield. His peculiar, colorless, inscrutable face, with its sphinx-like impassiveness; the air of mystery which somehow clung about him; the romantic story of his career; even the remnants of dandyism which he still retained . . . all these seemed to whet the insatiable public curiosity about him. Some enterprising Berlin tradesmen had brought out fans, with leaves composed of plain white vellum, designed expressly for the Congress. Armed with one of these fans, and with pen and ink, indefatigable feminine autograph hunters moved about at these evening receptions, securing the signatures of the plenipotentiaries on the white vellum leaves. Many of these fans must still be in existence, and should prove very interesting today. Bismarck alone invariably refused his autograph.

At all these gatherings, M. de Blowitz, the then Paris correspondent of the "Times," was much to the fore. In the "'seventies" the prestige of the "Times" on the Continent of Europe was enormous. In reality the influence of the "Times" was very much overrated, since all Continentals persisted in regarding it as the inspired mouthpiece of the British Government. Great was the "Times," but greater still was de Blowitz, its prophet. This most remarkable man was a veritable prince of newspaper correspondents. There was no move on the European chess-board of which he was not cognisant, and as to which he did not keep his paper well informed, and his information was always accurate. De Blowitz knew no English, and his lengthy daily telegrams to the "Times" were always written in French, and were translated in London. He was a very great personage indeed in official circles. . . .

When the treaty had been drawn up in French, Lord Salisbury rather startled us by saying that he wished it translated into English and cyphered to London that very evening "in extenso." This was done to obviate the possibilities of the newspaper correspondents getting a version of the Treaty through to London before the British Government had received the actual text. As the Treaty was what I, in the light of the later experiences, would now describe as of fifteen thousand words length, this was a sufficiently formidable undertaking. Fifteen of us sat down to the task about six p. m., and by working at high pressure we got the translation finished and the last cyphered sheet sent off to the telegraph office by five a. m. The translation done at such breakneck speed was possibly a little crude in places. One clause in the Treaty provided that ships in ballast were to have free passage through the Dardanelles. Now the French for "ships in ballast" is "navires en lest." The person translating this (who was not a member of the British Diplomatic Service) rendered "navires en lest" as "ships in the East," and in this form it was cyphered to London. As, owing to the geographical position of the Dardanelles, any ship approaching them would be, in one sense of the term, a "ship in the East," there was considerable perturbation in Downing Street over this clause, until the mistake was discovered.—"Vanished Pomps of Yesterday," by Lord Frederick Hamilton.



Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"June Morning," from the painting by Edward Volkert

Roads of Italy

These automobiles in Italy are splendid. They take the steep, looping roads so easily, they seem to run so naturally. And this one was comfortable, too.

The roads of Italy always impress me. They run undaunted over the most precipitous regions, and with curious ease. In England almost any such road, among the mountains at least, would be labelled three times dangerous and would be famous throughout the land as an impossible climb. Here it is nothing. Up and down they go, swinging about with complete sangfroid. There seems to have been no effort in their construction. They are so good, naturally, that one hardly notices what splendid gestures they represent. Of course, the surface is now often intolerably bad. And they are most of them roads which, with ten years' neglect, will become ruins. For they are cut through overhanging rock and scooped out of the sides of hills. But I think it is marvellous how the Italians have penetrated all their inaccessible regions, of which they have so many, with great high-roads: and how along these high-roads the omnibuses keep up a perfect communication. The precipitous and craggily-involved land is threaded through and through with roads. There seems to be a passion for high-roads and for constant communication. In this the Italians have a real Roman instinct, now. For the roads are new.

The railways too go piercing through rock for miles and miles, and nobody thinks anything of it. The coast railway of Calabria, down to Reggio, would make us stand on our heads if we had it in England. Here it is a matter of course. In the same way I always have a profound admiration for their driving—whether of a great omnibus or of a motor-car. It all seems so easy, as if the men were part of the car. There is none of that beastly grinding, uneasy feeling one has in the north. A car behaves like a smooth, live thing, sensibly.

All the peasants have a passion for a high-road. They want their land opening out, opening out. They seem to hate the ancient Italian remoteness. They all want to be able to get out at a moment's notice, to get away—quick, quick. A village which is two miles off the high-road, even if it is perched like a hawk's nest on a peak, still chafes and chafes for the great road to come to it, chafes and chafes for the daily motor-bus connection with the railway. There is no placidity, no rest in the heart of the land. There is a fever of restless irritation all the time.

And yet the permanent way of almost every railway is falling into bad disrepair, the roads are shocking. And nothing seems to be done. Is our marvellous, mechanical era going to have so short a bloom? Is the marvellous openness, the opened-out wonder of the land going to collapse quite soon, and the remote places lapse back into inaccessibility again? Who knows! I rather hope so.—"Sea and Sardinia," by D. H. Lawrence.

The Cows, Great- and Trustful-Eyed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Off to pasture they go. The dew is hardly off the grass; the trees are faintly stirred at their uppermost branches by the soft wind of a June morning and it is a day of which it might be said again, "What is so rare?" The cows, great- and trustful-eyed, come thudding along on the green grass and brown earth. The sun rests upon them in friendly fashion and brings out the contrast of the black and white of their coats. Soon they will make a pattern against some velvety emerald hillside, as they weave in and out among one another at their feeding. Or standing to drink in some rollicking brook they will be splotches of color against the water. Cows introduce a distinct element to a country landscape. They are contentment itself, and wild scenery becomes gentler with their presence. They proceed with their work of the day with quietness and security and all about them the air of the place they are in partakes of their nature.

William Penn

William Penn is probably the only creature who ever had the courage to enter the Academy precincts unbidden. William was a cat of infinite humor, and one of his favorite jests was to dash out of our chambers and down the stairs whenever he had the chance: not because he wanted to escape—he did not, for he loved his family as he should—but because he knew that one or all of us would dash after him. If he were not caught in time he added to the jest by pushing through the Academician's open door and hiding somewhere under the Academic nose, and I am certain that nobody had a keener sense of the audacity of it than William himself. More than once a young assistant, trying to repress a grin and to look as serious as if he were handing us a design for a Deanery, restored William to his family; and once, on a famous occasion when, already late, we were starting for the Law Courts and the witness-box, the Architect relaxed so far as to pull William out from among the Academic drawing-boards and to smile as he presented him to J., following in pursuit. . . .

I am forced to admit that William was at times ill-advised in the hours and places he chose for his adventures. He often beguiled me at midnight upon the leads that he might enjoy my vain endeavors to entice him home with the furry monkey tied to the end of a string, which during the day never failed to bring him captive to my feet. By his mysterious disappearance he often drove J., whose heart is tender and who adored him, out of his bed at unseemly hours and down into the street where, in pyjamas and slippers, and the door banged to behind him, he became an object of suspicion. On one of these occasions, a policeman materialised suddenly from nowhere and turning a bulls-eye on him—

"Have you seen a cat about?" J. asked.

"Seen a cat? Olve seen millions on 'em," said the policeman. "What sort o' cat?" he added.

"A common tabby cat," said J.

"Look 'ere," said the policeman, "where do you live, any'ow?"

"Here," said J., who retained his presence of mind and his latch-key.

"Aoh, Oi begs your parding, sir," said the policeman. "Oi didn't see you, sir, in the dim light, sir, but you know, sir, there's billions o' tabby cats about 'ere of a night, sir. But if I find yours, sir, I'l fetch 'im 'ome to you, sir. S'noight, sir. Thank 'e, sir,"

When the kitchen door opened the next morning William was discovered innocently curled up in his blanket. And yet, when he again disappeared at bedtime a week or two later, J. was again up before daybreak, sure that he was on the doorstep breaking his heart because he could not get in. This time I followed into our little hall, and Augustine after me. She was not then as used to our ways as she is now, and I still remember her sleepy bewilderment when she looked at J., who had varied his costume for the search by putting on knicker-bockers and long stockings, and her appeal to me: "Mais pourquoi en bicyclette?" Why indeed? But there was no time for explanation. We were interrupted by an angry but welcome wail from behind the opposite door, and we understood that William was holding us responsible for having got himself locked up in Mr. Square's chambers. We had to wake up Mr. Square's old servant before he could be released, but it was not until the next morning that the full extent of his iniquity was revealed. A brand new, pale pink silk quilt on Mr. Square's bed having appealed to him as more luxurious than his own blanket, he had profited by Mr. Square's absence to spend half the night on it, leaving behind him a faint impression of his dear, grimy little body. Even then, Mr. Square remained as magnanimously silent as if he shared our love for William and pride in his performances.—"Our House," Elizabeth Robbins Pennell.

As Some Grave Tyrian Trader

. . . As some grave Tyrian trader, from the sea,
Descried at sunrise an emerging prow
Lifting the cool-haired creepers stealthily,
The fringes of a southward-facing brow
Among the Ægean isles;
And saw the merry Grecian coaster come, . . .
And knew the intruders on his ancient home,
The young light-hearted Masters of the waves;
And snatch'd his rudder, and shook out more sail,
And day and night held on indignantly
O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale,
Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,
To where the Atlantic raves
Outside the Western Straits, and unbent sails
There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam,
Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come;
And on the beach undid his corded bales.

—Matthew Arnold.

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN these days when so much is heard regarding the limitation of armaments and other steps that are being contemplated to reduce the preparedness for war, in the hope of insuring a more lasting peace, it is well to give some reflection to the entire question of peace. For, after all, it is peace that the whole world is seeking, as it always has been seeking. To be sure some have thought that it could be assured and preserved through preparedness for war, others considered that periodical wars were necessary to insure continued vigor and activity, and to prevent stagnation in the days of peace.

However, whether unconsciously or otherwise, inherent in the heart of every individual lies the fundamental desire for peace,—a truly enduring peace. And this is as true of the monarch on his throne as of the humble peasant in his cottage. It is apparent that such a peace can only come as the warring elements in the human mind are eliminated, as the seeds of discord and disease are removed. This process is not in the least to be associated with any physical methods, be they ever so worthy, for the process is a mental one solely. And just as rapidly as the transformation takes place in the experience of the individual, just so soon will it become manifested in the life of the city, the state and the nation, and finally throughout the world at large.

Now this is not entirely a simple procedure. It involves the eradication of many of the cherished and age-long beliefs, habits, and traditions. Many have adhered to these quite unconsciously. But the light of metaphysical understanding as shed through Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Truth to this age, in Christian Science, is accomplishing this very thing. The tares and the wheat grow side by side until the day of the harvest. Then the tares, the warring, discordant elements in the human mind, must be removed.

Christ Jesus left no greater statement to posterity than: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He showed that this was not the false peace that the materiality of his day understood only too well, for did he not also declare that he came not to send peace but a sword? It is quite apparent that he perceived that the true peace could only be attained through battling with the sword of Spirit against the false sense of peace that the world was yearning for. It was because of this recognition that he saw the necessity of ejecting the money changers from the Temple, and employed other equally radical steps to arouse those about him out of the slumbers of their carnal-mindedness. And it is this very struggle to escape from the pains and pleasures of sense that carries one forward toward the attainment of true peace, the peace that passes all human understanding,—that peace which is born of the Spirit, of the knowledge of divine Principle.

"Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march towards righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 323 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory." It will be seen that there is no royal or vicarious way to peace and harmony. It comes "through the wholesome chastisements of Love." For the old man which is corrupt is not put off until reformed, re-formed, through his awakening to man's true relationship to divine Mind as the eternal idea emanating from God, infinite Principle. Until finally he shall taste of that peace, which the world can never give nor take away. "For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Now the world is not generally seeking spiritual peace, for its demands are too great. While eager to be freed from its pains and its sorrows, the carnal mind, which Mrs. Eddy terms mortal mind, is not quick to surrender its lusts, its animality, without a mighty struggle. The peace that the world desires is "peace, peace; when there is no peace." The peace that the world is seeking is but the complete submergence in the material senses offering the indulgence in all the cherished pleasures of the flesh, but in no wise surrendering to the demands of Spirit. This whole struggle is a fundamental one. Christ Jesus declared that no man had greater love than he who was ready to abandon his materiality for his friends.

This process of purification must go on continually, even though with bleeding footsteps. It is truly a battle royal, for, in whatever form, the pleasures as well as the pains must be abandoned. And this uprooting the weeds of false belief is accomplished by replacing these with the full grain of understanding that Christian Science offers in showing man's true heritage as the son of God, the reflection of Mind. He can entertain and experience only the activity of ever-present, divine Love. And thus the darkness of fear, and all of its enthrallments, disappear forever in the eternal sunshine of Spirit's reality, including the universe of Spirit.

It is an unquestionable fact that since the discovery of Christian Science in the year 1866 the entire world's thought has taken titanic strides into the light of spiritual understanding, out of "Chaos and old Night" and leading to peace, the peace that comes through redemption from sin or healing of sickness and discord of every sort. And thus the infinite unfoldment of good goes on, until finally the day will dawn when in the words of the Revelator it can be said: "There shall be no night there. . . . And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie: but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life."

A True Poet

. . . Mr. Sandburg, in a piece entitled "Style," explains that his style, good or bad, is his own. It is just this fact which is so interesting. Whether the poems are in regular English or in the slang of the streets, they are full of personality. Written, some in vers libre, some in a rhythmical prose, some in a cross between the two, they seldom fail to justify their form to the ear . . . take the beautiful little sketch, "Fog":

Fog

The fog comes
On little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

That whispers along as stealthily as the fog itself. It is one of the best of the nature pieces, but there are many others scattered through the book. For Mr. Sandburg is a true poet, observant of beauty, and quick with new trains of thought in which to express it.

This, with its lovely last line, for instance:

Nocturne in a Deserted Brickyard

Stuff of the moon
Runs on the lapping sand
Out to the longest shadows.
Under the curving willows,
And round the creep of the wave line,
Fluxions of yellow and dusk on the waters
Make a wide dreaming pansy of an old pond in the night.

Often, in his short lyrics, we see Mr. Sandburg approaching the Imagist technique:

Window

Night from a railroad car window
Is a great, dark, soft thing
Broken across with slashes of light.

—"Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," Amy Lowell.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1922

EDITORIALS

The "Beer and Bonus" Delusion

EVER since it became impossible to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the United States without breaking the law, the liquor interests have been fond of telling everybody in their own way what the "men at the front" were going to do to the prohibition policy when they could get a chance to express themselves upon it. During the early stages of this sort of prophesying, the prognostications gained some show of plausibility from the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men were actually in uniform, either on the fighting lines in France or in the great camps of the United States waiting to go across. They could not be heard from, in any large way, either in confirmation or denial of the prophecies, or with respect to the prohibition policy itself. But after the armistice, when most of the men in service had returned to their homeland, they found plenty of things besides prohibition to talk about. So far as they concerned themselves with prohibition at all, apparently there were fully as many who favored it as there were opposed to it. Certainly the returned service men, as a class, initiated no uprising against the policy. If it is fair to generalize as to their attitude on the subject, it is probably fair to say that, as a class, they were for law enforcement, whether that law was the prohibition law or any other. At various times since the armistice there have been attempts to make it appear that the men of the American Legion have been favorable to the pro-liquor side of this or that controversy that has arisen out of the prohibition policy, but whenever there has been any opportunity to test the real sentiment of the Legion's members, that sentiment has been found pretty sturdily backing up the law.

This fact is worth remembering just now, when an effort is being made to make it appear that the American Legion is favorable to a proposal, said to have received the sanction of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, whereby alcoholic beer and light wines would be restored to general use and subjected to a tax that would produce sufficient revenue wherewith to pay a general soldiers' bonus. If the American Legion, or any considerable part of it, had expressed itself to this effect there might be more sense in some of the statements that are being made. But the Legion has done no such thing. In fact, the membership of the Legion may not even favor a bonus under any other revenue provisions, so far as anybody knows to the contrary. Any effort to make it appear that the returned soldiers, therefore, are ready to have the prohibition policy broken down in order that they may get their bonus out of the revenue that might be gained in that way looks very much like the same sort of prophesying as that which proved so far from the fact when the men now composing the American Legion were actually in service. These men are probably no readier now than they were then to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the liquor interests, particularly if these interests may be suspected now, as they were then, of being identical with pro-German propagandists. The former soldiers can hardly have forgotten that the brewery and liquor interests furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals, and for the exerting of an influence through the German-American Alliance. Surely the American Legion is not likely to become involved with that kind of thing, not for all the bonus money that could be desired by the most needy or the most ambitious of its members.

As a matter of fact, this "beer and bonus" proposition has all the earmarks of having originated with those who want beer and not with those who want a bonus. Even the manner in which it has been laid at the door of Secretary Mellon is questionable. Only a few months ago that officer was quoted in the press as being flatly opposed to a bonus, on account of its effect upon the financial status of the country. Could his reported acquiescence in the "beer and bonus" project have been anything else than a willingness to agree to a bonus on the condition that new revenue be provided from some source sufficient to cover the payments? There is reason to believe that the secretary was thinking of the revenue, rather than of the effects of raising it in the way proposed.

Others, not so closely confronted with the duty of seeing that revenues are sufficient to meet all expenditures, may see more clearly than Secretary Mellon does, perhaps, the effect of raising new revenue by restoring beer and wine, subject to a heavy tax. To such persons, the plan is not so much a revenue plan as it is a new and adroit suggestion for getting around the prohibition law. That law has recently been made sufficiently restrictive to outlaw all beers and wines, as well as hard liquors, containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The law is a good one. It is bound to stop manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants, in time, unless it can be broken down in some way, or at some point. Supporting laws are operative in all but three of the forty-eight states, joining the state forces with those of the nation in the furtherance of the prohibition idea. Enforcement is more complete, and more easily effected, than it has been at any other time since the policy was first initiated. Public sentiment has been steadily ranging itself behind the law, particularly since medical societies and the leading organization of lawyers and judges have taken upon themselves to point out the social danger involved in neglecting to give it backing. Yet if enough beer and wine is to be consumed to produce a revenue from its taxation sufficient to pay millions of dollars in bonuses to former soldiers, beer and wine will have to be permitted as beverages, and this will mean the opening of a breach in the prohibition law. The breach would be a wide one. Though the liquor interests have all along been prone to speak of beer and light wine as if they were properly to be classified as temperance drinks, there is only too much data available to show that these beverages are responsible for much of the blackest and deepest evil of liquor indulgence. Once, at least, since the prohibition policy was decreed by the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, the country has decided specifically that prohibition must cover beer and wine. The country knows that these so-called "light" drinks are really no lighter, weighed in the balance of long-range effects, than whisky, brandy, and gin. They cannot be tolerated in a country that has decided to get along without intoxicating stimulants. To let them in now would be to put the whole country back upon a high-license policy, a policy that is not only antiquated but discredited.

All the other efforts to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment have failed. This one will surely fail. The people of the United States have been too long and too earnestly engaged in building up their policy of national self-preservation by means of prohibition to be willing to sell it out now for a little blood money, even for the sake of giving deserving soldiers a bonus. And if they give a bonus to the soldiers, they will wish to do so in conditions that will allow reasonable assurance of its being turned to some constructive purpose.

The Australian Prime Minister's Immigration Proposals

ONE of the Australian Prime Minister's most remarkable assets is the apparent ease with which he secures for himself the national leadership in great national undertakings. How much of his political security, during the past two or three years, Mr. Hughes owes, for instance, to his eloquent advocacy of a white Australia, the future alone will show. Just at present, he is grappling with another great national issue, namely, the question of population. It is, of course, intimately bound up with the white Australia question. In fact, it may be said to be the positive side of that issue. If Australia is to be a white continent, white immigration must be encouraged. For many decades Australia has been vigorously encouraging such immigration, but, recently, it has been clear that something must be done on a much larger scale than any previously attempted.

A scheme in line with this idea was put forward some time ago, by that veteran Australian statesman, Sir Joseph Carruthers. Sir Joseph saw that the old policy of securing and bringing in settlers without having first made adequate provision for their well-being was futile. He evolved, therefore, a plan whereby the future of settlers should be assured by the state, by making Crown lands accessible, by building railways, by constructing roads, and by conserving water. He urged that such development work should be carried out by means of a British loan of some £30,000,000, to be spent in six years. And he insisted, quite justly, that, apart from the attraction which such a scheme would hold out to new immigrants, it would also afford work to large numbers of Australia's unemployed.

At the recent meeting of state premiers, at Melbourne, Mr. Hughes secured what was a virtual acceptance of a plan similar to that put forward by Sir Joseph Carruthers. And this in itself represented one of those triumphs of statesmanship for which Mr. Hughes is justly famous. Australia, at the present time, is passing through a delicate phase in the matter of the relationship existing between the states and the Commonwealth. The question of state rights is very much to the forefront, and state rights enter, of course, tremendously into the question of immigration. Mr. Hughes saw that the Commonwealth could not make itself responsible for a huge loan from Great Britain, or from any other source, unless it had adequate control of the expenditure of the proceeds of such a loan. Such a centralization of authority was, however, strongly opposed by at least two of the states, and it quickly became apparent that, if the project was to be realized, a compromise of some kind would have to be effected. Mr. Hughes has a peculiar facility for making such compromises, and in the present instance he secured full acquiescence from the states by means of an agreement under which the states would pledge themselves to carry out the engagements made by the federal government to prospective immigrants.

Such a scheme as that proposed by Mr. Hughes must, of course, involve the working out of many details. It is not a plan which can be put in operation over night. Nevertheless, those who have made any study of the question can hardly fail to agree that it provides a foundation for a really national effort commensurate with the needs of the situation.

Hand in hand with the development of such a scheme, however, will have to go a concerted effort amongst Australians themselves to stem the flow from the land to the city, within their own borders. At the present time, Australia has a city population out of all proportion to that on the land. In a country with a population of something less than 5,000,000 a city population of 2,000,000 is decidedly excessive. As has already been indicated, however, the development of the Prime Minister's scheme will tend to withdraw large numbers of workmen from the city to the land, and once these workmen are settled on the land, every effort should be made to keep them there.

Prohibition Campaign in India

ONE of the bright spots in the story of India, at the present time, is undoubtedly the growing success of the prohibition movement. In one sense, the existence of such a movement in India is an anomaly. The three principal religions in the country, the Hindu, Muhammadan, and Buddhist, all prohibit the use of liquor in any form. And the vast majority of the population conform to the requirements of their religion. Nevertheless, the fact remains that amongst the so-called upper classes, on the one hand, and the lower, or depressed classes on the other, there is a considerable amount of indulgence in liquor. This is particularly the case amongst the "untouchable" class of the Hindus, numbering in all some 50,000,000 people. There is, however, a natural and overwhelming sentiment in the country in favor of prohibition, and the existence of this fact renders the constructive work of the temperance reformer peculiarly easy and fruitful. The native press, as a whole, is in favor of prohibition, and in this respect presents a marked contrast to that section of the press in India under the control of Europeans. The true sentiment of India in the matter is, indeed, every day being rendered more apparent as the new legislative councils get to work, and apply themselves to the task of instituting reforms.

In this respect, the report which William E. Johnson, the well-known prohibition leader, recently had to make to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in New York, was particularly encouraging. Mr. Johnson pointed out how, everywhere throughout the country, the new councils were tackling the drink question, and everywhere with a pronounced measure of success. Thus in the Punjab the Legislature recently enacted a local option act, under which the town boards may eliminate two-thirds of all public drinking places, whilst the people of the town may do away with the rest by referendum. In the provinces of Bombay and Bengal committees have been appointed by the legislatures to determine the form that the local option measure shall take, whilst in Madras a local option bill, placing the entire responsibility on the local representatives, is under consideration. Ceylon has adopted a comprehensive prohibition act, and of the native states five, including Nepal and Bhopal, have gone absolutely dry, while the state of Hyderabad has assumed control of the liquor traffic, has prohibited the sale of liquor in the city of Hyderabad, and has cut in half the number of places where liquor may be sold in the rest of the State.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the campaign is the unity of effort discernible at every turn. At a time when India is supposed to be "seething with unrest," when differences between class and class, and religion and religion are being, if anything, accentuated, it is as remarkable as it is welcome to find people of all classes and religions joining in an effort to do away with the liquor evil. As Mr. Johnson put it, on the same platform and mingling together in reception committees are to be found high representatives of every religion and also representatives of the British Government, together with the Gandhi leaders. "Extremists, conservatives, and moderates," Mr. Johnson declared, "vie with each other in delivering a blow at drink, working together in harmony."

Concerning Annotations

THE footnotes of scholars are easy enough to make fun of, since they may often be essentially comic in the Bergsonian sense of "any substitution whatsoever of the artificial for the natural." The natural thing is for a piece of writing to be so composed that every thought fits neatly into its context with no necessity for the finding of places for passing thoughts outside of the main scheme of the work. For that reason a footnote may embody an admission on the part of the author that a bit of information is unmanageable, a minor vanity, an affectation of scholarship, or a tendency to laziness. Thus many a serious writer today, especially if he expects his book to be popular, is shunning footnotes altogether and working even his passing remarks in some way into his paragraphs. Professor Raymond M. Weaver uses them not at all in his life of Herman Melville, and such a persistent anthologist as J. C. Squire lets a prefatory essay bear the entire burden which might have been distributed in part among them. The result is, it must be granted, a certain bareness, for there is usually some delight for the unscholarly reader in the contemplation of the petty pomposities of those far greater than himself.

Much of the joy in reading Boswell, to refer to a flagrant instance, is due to such notes as "Dr. Johnson was by no means attentive to minute accuracy in his 'Lives of the Poets'; for, notwithstanding my having detected this mistake, he has continued it." Who would begrudge Professor Morris Jastrow, to take a contemporary illustration, his "Put together by me after the 23rd song" in his new interpretative essay on "The Song of Songs," or Ford Madox Hueffer, who scorns the "academicists," his "This expression appears in the first piece of pure Vers Libre that I (F. M. H.) ever wrote—in 1895, I think," in his "Thus to Revisit"? It would be a pleasant diversion for Carolyn Wells or some other whimsically-minded anthologist to collect better instances than these of footnotes that betray personal pride enough to have comic possibilities. Of course, there might have to be numerous footnotes to the collection itself to point out what the possibilities are. Max Beerbohm could do it daintily enough, for has he not made every footnote of his tell in his burlesque of Arnold Bennett, called "Scruts," which appears in "A Christmas Garland"?

Perhaps, after all, one proper function of annotations is to lighten what would otherwise be a very serious piece of work. If only more scholars would recognize this fact, serious discussions might be easier to read. Sometimes Lord Bryce tells a good story at the bottom of the page, as when he is discussing party platforms in the United States, in his "Modern Democracies," he says in a footnote: "It is related that a noted politician, who was surveying the landscape from the back platform of a railroad car in motion, was warned by the coloured porter that he must not stand there, and when he remarked that he thought a platform was meant to stand on, the darky replied, 'Oh no, sah, a platform ain't meant to stand on. It's meant to get in on.'" Sometimes a scholar should even smile at his own annotations, and let his readers share the smile. It must be admitted that the getting of every considered bit rightly into a formal work is a large task; but if a man merely finds that there are some bits which he must put in, and he knows not where, he need not be too self-satisfied when he resorts to footnotes.

As for annotations at the back of a volume, they are often an abomination. Such, for instance, are frequently those which Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and John Dover Wilson are inserting at the end of each little volume of their new edition of Shakespeare, an edition in which, because the lines and scenes are so unobtrusively marked, it sometimes involves real labor for the student to connect the annotation with the passage annotated. Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell number the annotations at the back of their Chinese translations called "Fir-Flower Tablets"; but unfortunately they do not give there the pages on which the corresponding poems are to be found, nor in the main text do they refer in any way to the annotations. About the only thing a reader can do in such a case is to go through all the annotations after he has read the poems, although to do this is to descend to the method of the schoolroom. But then, one must not be too carping on the subject, for doubtless every writer who has ever used annotations has been fully as conscious of the problem they present as any reader could be. Yet the art of using them wisely is one to which modern writers, who manifest so much energy, could well give more attention.

Editorial Notes

WHATEVER the actual prevalence of liquor drinking, apropos of the advent of the Happy New Year, the prevalence of liquor drinking as a subject of editorial reference in all sorts of newspapers in the leading prohibition country of the world was so general as to imply a serious disregard for the law on the part of editors. One morning daily, which may fairly be regarded as among the most punctiliously law-abiding of all the newspapers in the country, made ninety-six paragraphs in its editorial page for the turn of the year, and of these no less than thirty-four were full of liquor. One might almost say that they were full of liquor in defiance of the prohibition law. Yet the same newspaper is a stanch upholder of the American Bar Association, and that body has declared very earnestly that those who scoff at the prohibition law are sowing dragon's teeth, and need not be surprised to find that no judicial or police authority can save the country from reaping a harvest of anarchy.

THE second woman to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington, Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, has done something more than merely break through the prejudice against women in politics. Like Viscountess Astor in the House of Commons, she has brought legislators to accept her presence in the legislative hall as being as natural as that of men. Congressmen take her as a matter of course. Now that she is to seek reelection to the house on a record which, in a large measure, has been opposed to the dictates of the Woman's Party, some idea may be obtained of the cause of her success as a Congresswoman. She has neither "advanced" ideas in living or thought nor a desire to sit in the House merely as a woman. She seeks to cooperate with the men, and be one with them in promoting the interests of the country. A harmonious program of that character ought to bring many such women legislators to sit in the House of Representatives before the world is much older.

THAT the French people should object to the display on walls or kiosks of large picture posters of American artists as being in bad taste is perhaps a proof that custom and not temperament is usually the deciding factor in such matters. A case in point has just arisen in Paris, where objection has been made to the appearance of the posters of an American violinist. Temperamentally, the French might be supposed to be the first to break through reserve and even to praise native talent to the sky. But then, the French have grown accustomed to the small affiche which accommodates itself easily to the limited space of the kiosk. In addition, as a critic points out ironically, "this sort of advertisement," meaning the American poster, "has for a long time been the privilege of acrobats and music hall singers." Other times, other manners! Good taste artistically today may be bad taste artistically tomorrow.

IN THE great world that lives in the imagination it is easy to visualize lazy Thrums bursting into activity at the news, conveyed by Snecky Hobart, the bellman, that Sir James Matthew Barrie has become an O. M. It is also easy to read in the faces of the weavers that the news means little until Tammas Haggart appears on the scene and, with the penetration which a humorist alone can command, gravely imparts the information that the letters signify Order of Merit and put their townsman high in the British honors list. To Tammas it is almost impossible to exalt his kinsman and late in the day to attempt it. One is inclined to agree with Tammas. The noted author reached his zenith many years ago. Back in the days of the Auld Lichts he created the characters that live in the memory, and to Thrums at least, ever jealous of its dialect, while his departure from its tongue may have spread his efforts among a wider audience, it also weakened them.

FROM San Francisco a hopeful New Year message is sent out to those cities in many parts of the United States which are struggling with "service at cost" problems in connection with public utilities. The report of San Francisco's municipal street railway system shows that, since its inauguration in 1912, it has earned over all expenses, while operating on a 5-cent fare basis, $5,876,358. Out of this excess the city has redeemed almost $1,000,000 of the original bond issue, and the system, for which $5,500,000 was appropriated, is said to have a present value of $8,000,000. This does not include a $2,000,000 surplus in cash. The exhibit furnishes a convincing argument for economic municipal ownership.

APPARENTLY the opportunities which dairying offers as a small business, in the northwest of the United States, have been overlooked by many who are now barely making a living out of small-plot farming. Publicity is being given to this matter already in Minnesota and in North Dakota, and there is probability that the present difficulties of a good number of the rural inhabitants will be alleviated as a result. The contention that there is always a market for the small dairyman's products, while the same is not true of the farmer's, and that rental fees of dairying are less costly, seems reasonable.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, who can take credit for initiating the dominion idea for Ireland, and who is incidentally an authority on potato culture, declared in New York that he did not intend to lecture in America on the subject of Ireland if he could help it. A capital resolution that! If there is one subject of controversy about which the public on both sides of the Atlantic deserves a "ten-year holiday," it is that of the Irish question.